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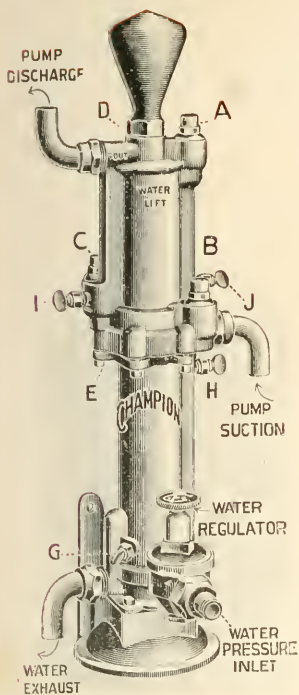


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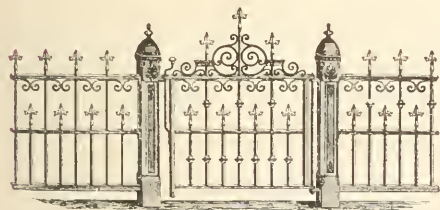
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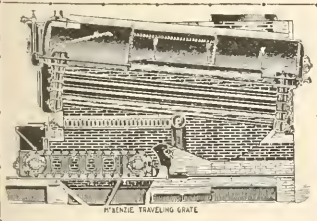
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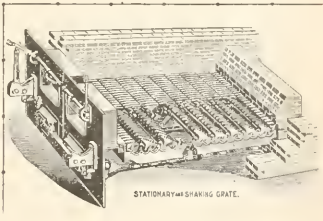
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FOR

# ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE

Chicago Architects' Business Association

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VOLUME II

CHARLES R. ADAMS  
EDITOR

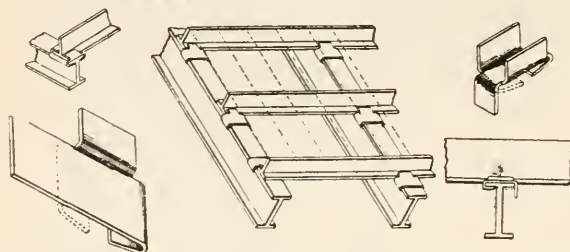
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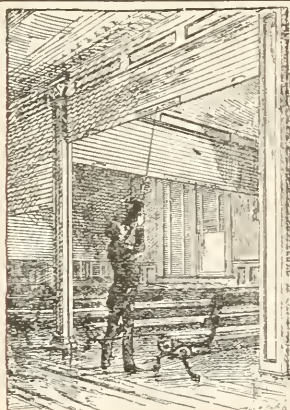
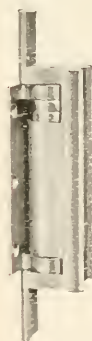
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# PREFACE



THE first issue of the "Handbook for Architects and Builders" published under the auspices of the Chicago Architects' Business Association, brought forth so many encomiums from the Architects of this state and from others throughout the States generally, that a new edition was decided upon. The favor with which the work of 1898 was received, not only by the architectural profession, but by advertisers who were interested in its production, leaves no reason to doubt a successful result. Many kindly suggestions have been offered to increase the usefulness of the volume, and as the editor is desirous of making the contents of the book fully up to the requirements of those using it, no pains have been spared to make them so.

The list of advertisers, prominent contracting firms, material men, and others are classified, and the names and addresses, as far as possible, of the purchasing agents of the several railroads entering Chicago have been added. These matters having been asked for are cheerfully supplied.

The ordinances already published have been revised and new ones added, the several lists and addresses of architects throughout the state revised, and the mass of miscellaneous and useful information materially increased.

The above, an outline of the work, is enough to show that it will continue to be a constant source of reference for every architect, and being such, must prove of incalculable benefit to everyone wishing to keep in touch with the profession.

The standard of the publication is maintained, and we thank those who were connected with us last year, and cordially greet them and others in our second edition.

Yours very truly,

S. A. TREAT,

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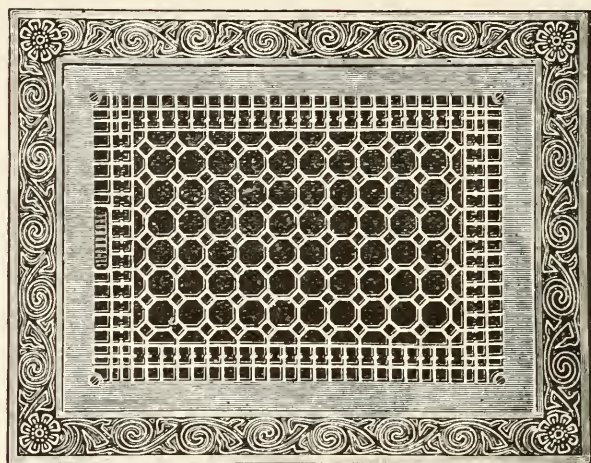
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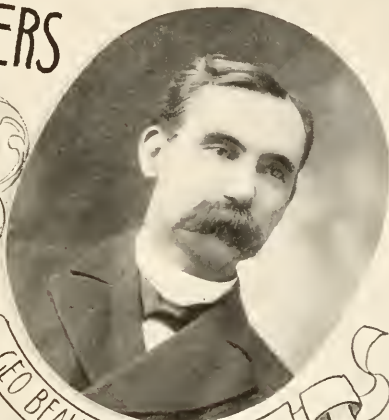
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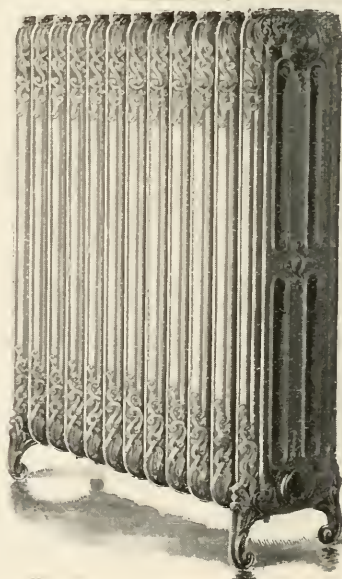
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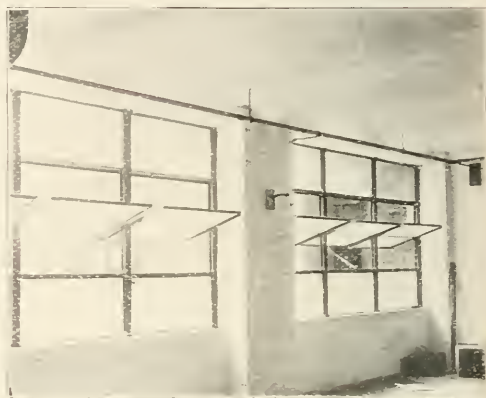
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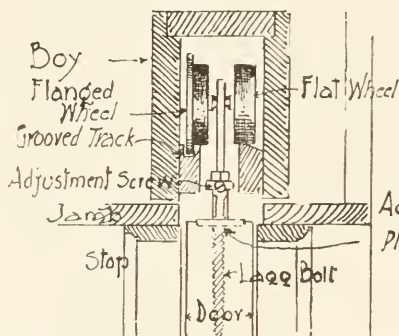
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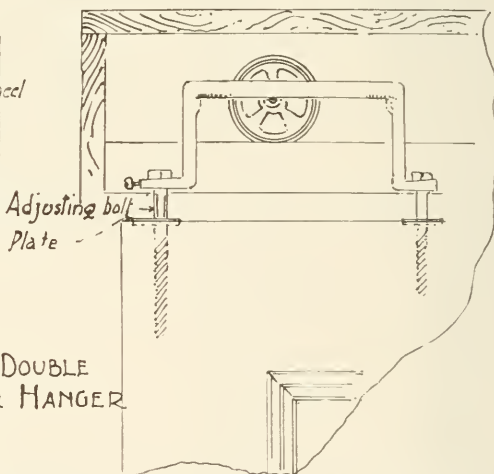
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# CHICAGO ARCHITECTS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

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Incorporated June 25, 1897.

Two years have passed since the inception of this association, and during that time the attainment of its objects outlined in the introduction to the "Handbook" issued in 1898 has been assiduously striven for, and good results have been achieved.

The work of the officers has been cheerfully performed, and their efforts have met with success.

No expense has been spared by those affiliated with the association to advance the standard of the architectural profession, and it is felt that every architect in the city should identify himself with the cause. A healthy business discipline is necessary for the common good, and mutual respect and confidence should form the foundation upon which to erect the structure. Those who have become prominent by reason of their advancement in the profession can lose nothing in any effort they might make to bring others less fortunate to a higher plane, and any movement calculated to raise the standard of a profession should receive endorsement and unstinted support. Such a movement is advocated by this association.

In this utilitarian age the capabilities of the architect are, in too many instances, made subservient to the results of his services from a pecuniary standpoint, this standpoint being gauged by the smallness of cost for which his services can be obtained, and too little thought is given to the services to be rendered, from the point of merit. Too many architects are led to undertake work for a compensation altogether too low to give the owner good results, trusting to the chance of getting emolument from the contractor, and in doing this their client does not receive what is his due, their own standing in the profession is endangered, and a fair practitioner is prevented from getting what, under honest circumstances, would be his, and it cannot be denied that many plans are made for less money than would (were this the only source of income) be sufficient to pay office rent, leaving home expenses out of the question. It is hoped that the licenses of such can be revoked. The State Board of Examiners of Architects have a power under Section 10 of the law passed in 1897 to revoke the license of an architect for "dishonest practices."

The standing of the honest architect and the honest contractor is identical. The architect should use his skill in designing with the view to save expense to the owner, and the contractor should feel that he is studying his own interests when he shares the responsibilities of the architect in this particular. There can be but one at the head of a building—the architect. If the contractor cannot work under him, he has no right to figure, nor to accept work in his office.

The architect of to-day is supposed to be conversant with every detail of a building, and it is hoped that questions emanating from the board of examiners to aspirants for the honor of a "license to practice" will be so framed as to cover a larger field of necessary knowledge.

In practice, the contractor should be called upon to execute his work upon the lines laid down by the architect, and it is his privilege to make himself acquainted



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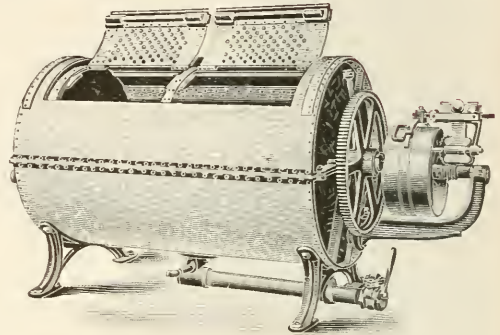
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with what is required of him, he should so study the plans and specifications that there can be no difficulty in his accepting them as an integral part of the contract. It is the duty and prerogative of the architect to interpret his own plans, and they should be plain enough to convey his intentions. The architect and the contractor cannot change places.

"Incomplete plans and specifications are the most frequent causes of disagreements," and too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for making both complete. The Chicago Architects' Business Association has anticipated this by adopting a code of practice, some of the salient parts of which have been embodied in the building ordinance. The custom has been to interpret the plans and specifications as one instrument, and a departure from this practice will open a large field for litigation. The code of practice says: "Everything that will be required in the work must be mentioned in the specifications, as far as practicable, etc." (see Section 2, specifications). To depart from this would work hardship on all parties. The main point is how to settle differences in an amicable way. To this end a board of Arbitration (composed of men of large experience) has been appointed, to one of whom matters in dispute may be referred, and it is hoped that this opportunity to obtain the services of practical men, in case of difficulty, will be taken advantage of. Objection has been raised under the plea "that the contractor has no representation by one of his own class." The same objection might be raised by the architect should a contractor be appointed. An objection to an architect being appointed has been suggested "that an architect, being the paid agent of an owner, his tendency would be toward the owner." To controvert these ideas, it can be truthfully asserted that, of the three parties interested, the owner, the architect and the contractor, the most disinterested party is the architect. In nearly all arbitration, a decision is left with one person, and it is a fact that such either is an architect or a contractor, and this being the case, the appointee should be an architect, inasmuch as his knowledge of the various materials and details of a building is from experience infinitely greater than that of a contractor, whose work has been restricted to one line of business. A plea put forward by this association in the above particular is that it proposes to preserve records of all decisions, which will prove of great advantage as guides in future decisions.

The Chicago Architects' Business Association does not aim at mandatory measures, but rather, is striving to bring the practice of architecture and the relation between architect and contractor into closer touch by means of practical suggestions and friendly intercourse.

The law for the licensing of architects to practice in the State of Illinois has been changed during the recent session of the legislature, and it is published elsewhere. The prosecution of offenders against the law is made mandatory upon the board of examiners, they being empowered to use funds in hand of the State treasury for the purpose. It also strengthens their hands in the matter of revocations of the licenses of those who may fail to renew within a stipulated period.

It was hoped that important changes in the mechanics' lien law could have been enacted during the last session, but it was found impossible to reach them, anxious as the association was to do so.

The "contract" referred to in our last issue has been (after very careful consideration, and consultation with the highest legal authorities in the matter) adopted: it is based upon principles of fairness to all concerned, whether owner, architect or contractor, it is not put forward to antagonize anyone, and its caption, "Form of Contract, Adopted and Recommended for General Use by the Chicago Architects' Business Association," should be sufficient to show that the association is not striving to coerce those seeking work in the offices of the members. It is hoped that the representatives of the building trades conference committee will adopt a policy of concession akin to that evinced by this association.

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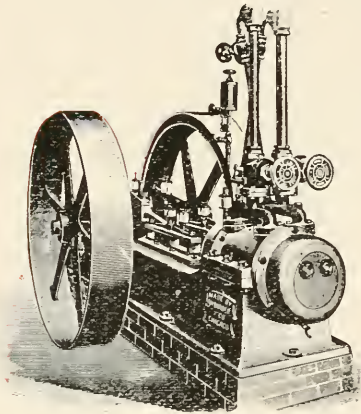
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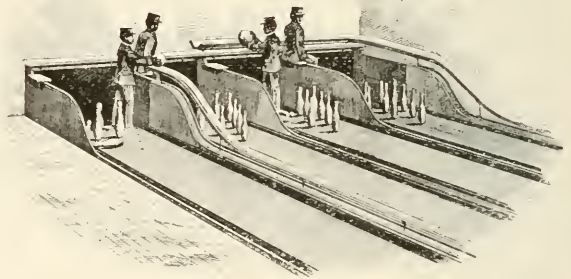
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General Manager.



# CODE OF PRACTICE CHICAGO OF THE ARCHITECTS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

## RULES OF PRACTICE.

### DRAWINGS.

Section 1. All drawings forming a basis for contracts shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, in ink or by some other process that will not obliterate. General dimensions shall be accurately figured and the drawings made *explicit* and *complete*.

### SCALE DRAWINGS.

Section 1. All portions of the work that require a larger scale to illustrate the same shall be drawn full size or to a scale large enough to make them fully set forth what is required by the Architect. No Architect shall ask for bids on any work until all general drawings are complete and sufficient details made, which in connection with the specifications will settle all questions affecting the cost of work.

### SUPERVISION OF WORK.

Section 1. The supervision of an Architect shall be such as shall require the faithful execution of the work according to the true meaning and intent of the Plans and Specifications, but such supervision does not cover the duties of a clerk of the works. In case there is no clerk of the works provided by the Owner, Contractors must refer any questions about which there can be any doubt to the Architect for decision before proceeding to execute the work.

### SPECIFICATIONS.

Section 1. Specifications must be prepared in ink or by some permanent process, and shall clearly explain the kind and quality of materials and methods of construction, and give such further information as may be needed to definitely supplement the Drawings.

Sec. 2. Everything that will be required in the work must be mentioned in the Specifications, as far as practicable, being classified and grouped under appropriate headings, and work called for by the Plans and not referred to in the Specifications, and vice versa, shall be included same as if mentioned by both Plans and Specifications, provided such work comes clearly within the branch or branches covered by the contract.

### RULES FOR LETTING CONTRACTS.

Section 1. Written invitations for proposals will be forwarded Contractors for work to be let, stating when bids will be opened. This does not apply to public work requiring advertisement for proposals.

Sec. 2 Contractors desiring place upon the roster of an Architect's office shall furnish references as to *mechanical ability and fidelity* and be prepared to furnish a good and sufficient bond.

Sec. 3. Proposals shall be presented on the day set for opening of same, and will be opened in the presence of a representative of the bidders.

Proposals shall be opened, read and posted at the time specified before such bidders as are present. Contracts shall be awarded by Owners or Architects within a reasonable time thereafter.

Bidders shall not be held on proposals retained longer than ten days after date of opening.

Sec. 4. The lowest bidder will not be permitted to change the amount of his bid, but must sign contract or withdraw. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Sec. 5. If, after the opening of bids, changes are made in the Plans and Specifications amounting to not more than 10 per cent., the lowest invited bidder

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shall tender a detailed proposition for said changes, subject to the approval of the Architect and owner, and if found fairly detailed, the contract shall be awarded to him upon his bid so changed.

Sec. 6. Lack of ability to carry out the work in a proper manner, want of fidelity or disposition to render less than is due the Owner in strict conformity with the terms of contract, shall lay the Contractor liable to be dropped from the roster of the Architect, temporarily or permanently, as in the judgment of the Architect is just and right, and in the interests of his clients.

Sec. 7. Final certificates of payment on a contract shall not be issued by the Architect until the Contractor has returned all Plans and Specifications to the office of the Architect.

H. B. WHEELOCK, President.

Adopted September 9, 1894.

C. R. ADAMS, Secretary.

**Schedule of Charges for Professional Services, Recommended by the Association.**

For full professional services (including supervision) 5 per cent. upon the cost of the work, except as below stated.

For partial services in case of abandonment or suspension of the work, the charge is as follows: Preliminary studies, 1 per cent. General drawing and Specifications, 2½ per cent. Details, 1 per cent.

**EXCEPTIONS TO ABOVE RATES AS BELOW.**

Dwellings costing less than \$10,000.....	7 per cent.
Dwellings costing more than \$10,000.....	6 per cent.
In no case shall the fee for any dwelling be less than \$150.	
Hospitals .....	8 per cent.
Factories .....	4 per cent.
Warehouses .....	4 per cent.
Additions and alterations to dwellings.....	10 per cent.
If less than \$1,000.....	12 per cent.
Additions and alterations to business buildings.....	7 per cent.
Alterations to store fronts and store fittings.....	10 per cent.
Designs for furniture.....	15 per cent.
Designs for inside finish.....	10 per cent.
Monumental and wrought metal work.....	15 per cent.

An additional charge will be made for additions and alterations in plans and contracts in proportion to time expended.

Necessary traveling expenses to be paid by the owner.

The Architect's payments are successively due as the work is completed.

Until an actual estimate is received, the charges are based on the proposed cost of the works, and the payments are received as installments of the entire fee.

The Architect bases his professional charge upon the entire cost to the owner of the building, when completed, including all fixtures necessary to render it fit for occupancy, and all old materials used are to be reckoned in cost as if new.

An Architect's duties comprise:

The furnishing of all necessary drawings, specifications and instructions; the general supervision of work and the auditing of all accounts.

Drawings and specifications are the property of the Architect.

Where a special Superintendent or Clerk of Works is required, the expense is to be borne by the owner. He will remain at the works during its progress, and secure the proper fulfillment of the contract. He will be selected by the Architect, to whom he will report.

**EXTRA SERVICES.**

Consultation fees for professional advice are to be paid in proportion to the importance of the questions involved at the discretion of the Architect, and none of the charges above enumerated cover professional or legal services connected with negotiations for site, disputed party walls, right of light, measurement of work or services incidental to arrangements consequent upon the failure of contractors during the performance of the work.



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# AN ACT

## TO PROVIDE FOR THE LICENSING OF ARCHITECTS, AND REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE AS A PROFESSION.

Enacted by the Fortieth General Assembly, at the Regular Biennial Session, and  
Approved June 3, 1897.

**Section 1. Appointment of a State Board of Examiners of Architects.**— *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly,* That within thirty days after the passage of this act the Governor of this State shall, by the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a State Board of Examiners of Architects, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the Illinois State University, and the other four shall be architects residing in the State of Illinois, who have been engaged in the practice of architecture at least ten years. Two of the said practicing architects appointed as examiners shall be designated to hold office for two years from the date of the passage of this act, and the other two, together with the member of the faculty aforesaid, shall hold office for four years from the passage of this act; and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of office of the person so appointed, the Governor of the State shall appoint a successor to each person whose term of office shall expire, to hold office for four years, and said person so appointed shall have the above specified qualifications. In case appointment of a successor is not made before the expiration of the term of any member, such member shall hold office until a successor is appointed and duly qualified. Any vacancy occurring in membership of the board shall be filled by the Governor of the State for the unexpired term of such membership.

**Sec. 2. Examiners to file Oath of Office with the Secretary of State — Treasurer to file Bond—Salary of Secretary and Members of Board of Examiners.**—The members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, make and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. They shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter, in the month of January, elect from their number a president and a secretary, who shall also be a treasurer. The treasurer shall file a bond for the penal sum of \$5,000, with the Secretary of State, to be accepted by the Governor of the State, before entering upon his duties. The board shall adopt rules and regulations to govern its proceedings, not inconsistent with this act, and a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof, and shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the board, which shall be open at all times to public scrutiny. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board; said expense shall be paid from the fees received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the State treasury. All moneys received in excess of the said per diem allowance and other expenses provided for, shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

*Provided, however,* that when the money in the hands of the treasurer at the time the

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annual report is rendered exceeds twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the amount of such excess shall be paid into the State treasury, to the credit of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

**Sec. 3. Quorum Meetings of Board—Rules and Regulations.** Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of any two members, by giving at least seven days' written notice of the meeting to each member, reckoning from the day on which the notices are postmarked, telegraphed or personally delivered. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice architecture, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and may amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time. The board shall, immediately upon the election of each officer thereof, and upon the adoption, repeal or modification of its rules of government or its rules and regulations for examinations of applicants for licenses, file with the Secretary of State, and publish in at least one architectural journal and one daily newspaper published in the State of Illinois, at least twice, the name and address of each officer, and a copy of such rules and regulations, or the amendment, repeal or modification thereof.

**Sec. 4. Examinations—Applicants for License to Pay a License Fee of \$15—License Fee, \$25.**—Provision shall be made by the board hereby constituted for holding examinations, at least twice in each year, of applicants for license to practice architecture, and any person over twenty-one years of age, upon payment of a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15) to the secretary of the board, shall be entitled to an examination for determining his or her qualifications. All examinations shall be made directly by said board, or a committee of two members delegated by the board, and due notice of the time and place of holding of such examinations shall be published, as in the case provided for the publication of the rules and regulations thereof. The examination shall have special reference to the construction of buildings, and a test of the knowledge of the condidate of the strength of materials, and of his or her ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of an architect, and in the duties of a supervisor of mechanical work on buildings, and should also seek to determine his or her knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings. If the result of the examination of any applicant shall be satisfactory to a majority of the board, under its rules, the secretary shall, upon an order of the board, issue to the applicant a certificate to that effect, and upon payment to the secretary of the board by the candidate of a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25), he shall thereupon issue to the person therein named a license to practice architecture in the State, in accordance with the provisions of this act, which license shall contain the full name, birth-place and age of the applicant, and be signed by the president and secretary, and sealed with the seal of the board. If an applicant fails to pass said examination his or her fee shall be returned.

All papers received by the secretary in relation to applications for license shall be kept on file in his office, and a proper index and record thereof shall be kept by him.

**Sec. 5. Architects Who are Entitled to License Without an Examination.**—Any person who shall, by affidavit, show to the satisfaction of the State Board of Examiners of Architects that he or she was engaged in the practice of the profession of architecture on the date of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to a license without examination, provided such application shall be made within six months after the passage of this act. Such license, when granted, shall set forth the fact that the person to whom the same was issued was practicing architecture in this State at the time of the passage of this act, and is, therefore, entitled to a license to practice architecture without an examination by the Board of Examiners, and the secretary of the board shall, upon the payment to him of a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25), issue to the person named in said affidavit a license to practice architecture in this State, in accordance with the provisions of this act. In the case of a copartnership of architects, each member whose name appears must be licensed to practice architecture. No stock company or corporation shall be licensed to practice architecture, but the same may employ licensed architects. Each



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licensed architect shall have his or her license recorded in the office of the county clerk in each and every county in this State, in which the holder thereof shall practice, and he or she shall pay to the clerk the same fee that is charged for the recording of notarial commissions. A failure to have his or her license so recorded shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of such license.

**Sec. 6. County Clerks to Keep Record of Licenses Recorded.**—Each county clerk shall keep in a book, provided for the purpose, a complete list of all the licenses recorded by him under the provisions of this act, together with the date of the issuance of each license.

**Sec. 7. Licensed Architects to Have a Seal.**—Every licensed architect shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the architect, his or her place of business, and the words "Licensed Architect," "State of Illinois," with which he shall stamp all drawings and specifications issued from his office for use in this State.

**Sec. 8. Penalty for Practicing Architecture Without a License.**—After six months from the passage of this act it shall be unlawful, and it shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for each and every week during which said offense shall continue, for any person to practice architecture without a license in this State, or to advertise, or put out any sign or card or other device which might indicate to the public that he or she is entitled to practice as an architect.

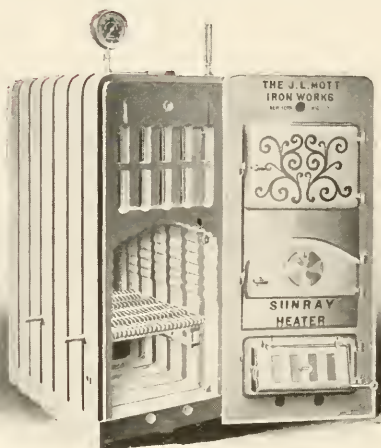
**Sec. 9. Persons Who Are to be Regarded as Architects.**—Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for others, and to be constructed by other persons than himself, shall be regarded as an architect within the provisions of this act, and shall be held to comply with the same: but nothing contained in this act shall prevent the draftsmen, students, clerks of works or superintendents, and other employes of those lawfully practicing as architects, under license as herein provided for, from acting under the instruction, control or supervision of their employers; or shall prevent the employment of superintendents of buildings paid by the owners from acting, if under the control and direction of a licensed architect who has prepared the drawing and specifications for the building. The term building in this act shall be understood to be a structure, consisting of foundations, walls and roof, with or without the other parts: but nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any person, mechanic or builder from making plans and specifications for, or supervising the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building that is to be constructed by himself or employes, nor shall a civil engineer be considered as an architect unless he plans, designs or supervises the erection of buildings, in which case he shall be subject to all the provisions of this act, and be considered as an architect.

**Sec. 10. License Revoked.**—Architect's licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall remain in full force until revoked for cause, as hereinafter provided. Any license so granted may be revoked by unanimous vote of the State Board of Examiners of Architects for gross incompetency, or recklessness in the construction of buildings, or for dishonest practices on the part of the holder thereof, but before any license shall be revoked such holder shall be entitled to at least twenty days' notice of the charge against him, and of the time and place of the meeting of the board for the hearing and determining of such charge. And on the cancellation of such license it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to give notice of such cancellation to the county clerk of each county in the State in which the license has been recorded, whereupon the clerks of the counties shall mark the license recorded in his office canceled. After the expiration of six months from the revocation of a license, the person whose license was revoked may have a new license issued to him by the secretary upon certificate of the Board of Examiners, issued by them upon satisfactory evidence of proper reasons for his reinstatement, and, upon payment to the secretary of the fee of five dollars (\$5).

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act relating to the revocation of licenses, the board shall have the power of a court of record, sitting in the county in which their meeting shall be held, and the power to issue subpoenas and compel the at-

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tendance and testimony of witnesses. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in a court of record, to be paid in like manner. The accused shall be entitled to the subpoena of the board for his witnesses, and to be heard in person or by counsel in open public trial.

**Sec. 11. Renewal of License.** Every licensed architect in this State who desires to continue the practice of his or her profession shall annually, during the time he or she shall continue in such practice, pay to the secretary of the board during the month of July a fee of five dollars (\$5), and the secretary shall thereupon issue to such licensed architect a certificate of renewal of his or her license for a term of one year. Any licensed architect who shall fail to have his or her license renewed during the month of July in each and every year shall have his or her license revoked at the discretion of the board. But the failure to renew said license shall not deprive him or her of the right to renewal upon payment of said fee.

**Sec. 12. Report of Proceedings to be Filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts.**-- Within the first week of December, after the organization of the board, and annually thereafter, the secretary of the board shall file with the Auditor of the State a full report of the proceedings of the board, and a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by the affidavits of the president and secretary, subject to the approval of the State Auditor.

Sections 2 and 11 were amended by the 41st General Assembly, at the regular biennial session, and approved.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That an act entitled, "An act to provide for the licensing of architects, and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession," approved June 3, 1897, in force July 1, 1897, be and the same is hereby amended by amending Sections 2 and 11 so that the same may read, when so amended, as follows:

**Sec. 2.** The members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, make and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. They shall, as soon as organized and annually thereafter, in the month of January, elect from their number a president and secretary, who shall also be the treasurer. The treasurer, before entering upon his duties, shall file a bond with the Secretary of State for such sum as shall be required of him by said Secretary of State, and in such form and with such securities as may be approved by the Governor of the State. The board shall adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act to govern its proceedings; and also a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof; and he shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the board, which shall be open at all times to public scrutiny; and the board shall cause the prosecution of all persons violating any of the provisions of this act, and may incur necessary expenses in that behalf.

The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of the board shall receive the sum of ten (\$10) dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the State treasury. All moneys received in excess of the said per diem allowance and other expenses provided for, shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. And any moneys that may have been heretofore paid into the State treasury to the credit of said board are hereby appropriated to the said board, to be held by it as a part of said special fund; and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to issue a warrant for their re-payment on the requisition of said board and the approval of the Governor, in such amounts as may from time to time be required.

**Sec. 11.** Every licensed architect in this State who desires to continue the practice of his profession shall, annually, during the time he shall continue in such practice, pay to the secretary of the board during the month of July a fee of five (\$5) dollars, and the secretary shall thereupon issue to such licensed architect a certificate of renewal of his license for the term of one year. Any licensed architect who shall fail to have his license renewed during the month of July in each and every year shall have his license revoked; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to give notice of such revocation to the county clerk in each county in the State, whereupon the clerks of the counties shall make an entry of such revocation accordingly.

But the failure to renew said license in apt time shall not deprive such architect of the right of renewal thereafter; and the secretary of the board shall give like notice of such renewal; but the fee to be paid upon the renewal of license after the month of July shall be ten (\$10) dollars, to cover the additional expense incurred by the board on account of such notices.

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*Peter B. Wigby*

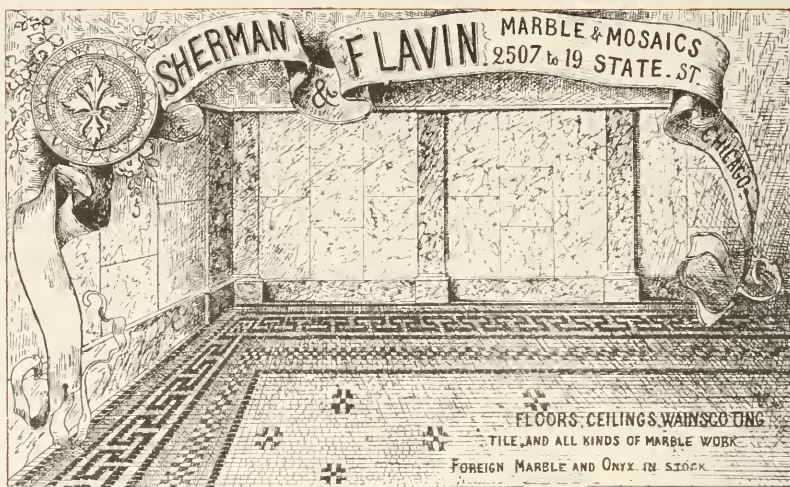
*Secretary of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.*

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 Allison, Lyman J., 115 Dearborn St.  
 Alloway, Wilmore, Marquette Bldg.  
 Almquist, Carl L., 68, 162 La Salle St.  
 Anderson, Peter W., 336 31st St.  
 Andresen, Theodor, 1335 Belmont Ave.  
 Arms, Frank D., 41 Aldine Square.  
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 Atchison, John D., 90 Washington St.  
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 Beers, Minard L., 508, 218 La Salle St.  
 Beiler, Henry P., 621 Oxford Bldg.  
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 Bell, Mifflin E., 84 Adams St.  
 Bell, Theodore N., 96 Arthington St.  
 Beman, Washington L., 5222 Hibbard Ave.  
 Beman, Solon S., 604 Pullman Bldg.  
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 Benson, Edward, 1416 Belmont Ave.  
 Berlin, Robert C., 1212 Tacoma Bldg.  
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 Bessler, Edward W., 820 W. 12th St.

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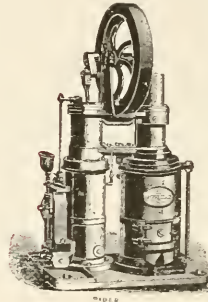
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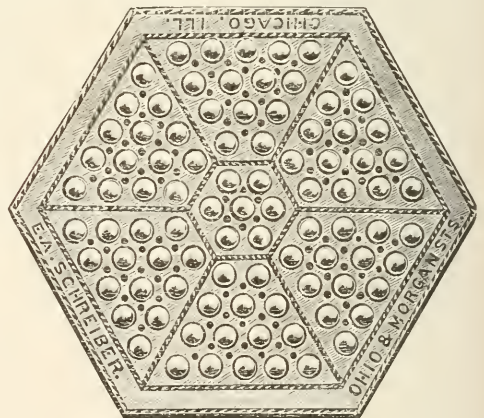
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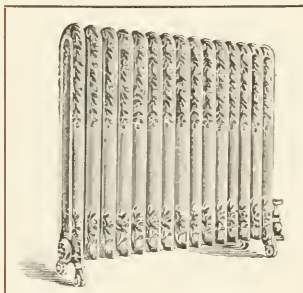
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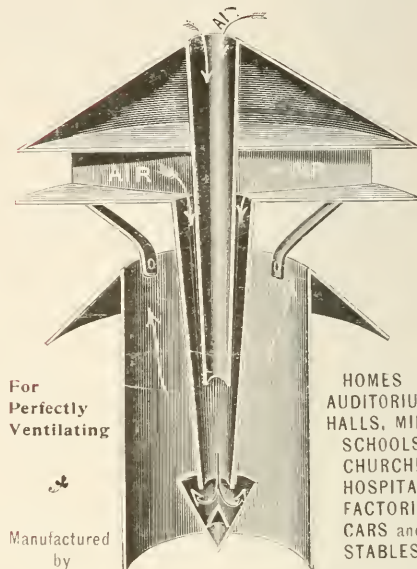
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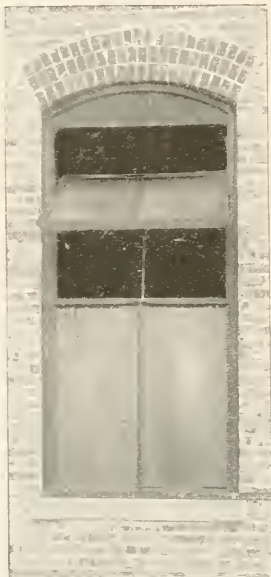
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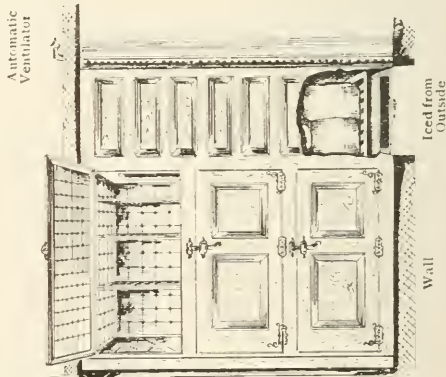


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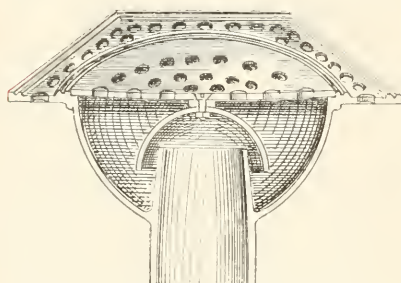
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---

## INTRODUCTION.

The following rules are the expression of a custom founded in equity and prevailing in this city from its earliest days:

If to furnish and lay one thousand brick in a plain dead wall cost \$10, another piece of brickwork of equal cost must be measured as of the same contents, even though it does not take one-fourth as many brick.

The plain dead wall, in stone as well as brick work, is taken as the standard, and the more difficult, complicated, ornamental and hazardous kinds of work are measured up to it, so as to make the compensation equal. To illustrate: If in one day a man can lay two thousand brick in a plain dead wall, and can lay only five hundred in a pier or arch in the same time, the cost of labor per thousand in such work is four times as much as in a wall, and he is entitled to extra compensation; but instead of varying the price, the custom varies the measurement to compensate for the difference, and thus endeavors to secure a uniform price per thousand for all descriptions of ordinary brickwork, instead of a different price for the execution of the various kinds of work.

This is the principle underlying the system.

If any new rules or new applications of old rules should be found in the following, we can only say in their recommendation that we have carefully considered them in all their bearings, endeavoring to secure equal justice to owner as well as contractor, and that they will form the standard for deductions as well as for compensation for extra work.

The units of measurement of mason's work are:

For excavation, the cubic yard.

For concrete, foundations, the cubic foot.

For concrete, floors, the superficial foot.

For dimension stone, footings, the superficial yard.

For dimension stone, bridge masonry, the cubic foot.

For dimension stone, surface dressing, the superficial foot extra.

For rubblework, the cubic foot.

For rubblework, surface dressing, the superficial foot extra.

For brickwork, common, the thousand brick.

For brickwork, pressed, the superficial foot.

For tuckpointing, cleaning fronts, the superficial foot.

For plastering, plain surfaces, the superficial yard.

For plastering, cornices, the running and superficial foot.

## EXCAVATION

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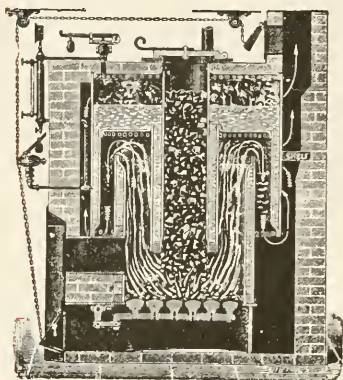
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## CONCRETE.

### FLOORS.

Foundations—Measure actual contents.

Floors to be measured by the superficial foot of surface between walls.

No deduction for tile drains, nor for any pier, chimney breast, plaster or other projection of walls of ten feet or less in area.

## DIMENSION STONE.

### FOOTINGS.

Footings to be measured each course separately—no deductions for drain or other openings under walls two feet or less in width.

Bridge Masonry—Compute actual cubic contents.

Surface dressing of all kinds, extra.

### RUBBLE WORK.

Footings to be measured by actual cubic contents.

Note.—Footings are all such foundation courses, not exceeding sixteen inches in height each, as are wider than the body of the above.

Note.—In the following the term Corner is used for salient angles of walls, and Angle for re-entering angles.

### EXTERNAL WALLS.

Girt building and add thickness of wall for each external angle.

### PARTITION WALLS.

Intersection of partition walls two feet or less in width to be measured double; if wider, add four cubic feet to actual contents of every intersection for each foot in height.

### BEVELED CORNERS.

For each corner of wall more or less than ninety degrees, add one foot six inches to length of wall.

### CIRCULAR WALLS.

For round walls add one-fifth of girt measure.

### PILASTERS, ETC.

All projections, such as chimney breasts, piers connected with walls, and pilasters, to be measured actual cubic contents contained therein, and one cubic foot added thereto for each corner for every foot in height.

### PIERS.

Independent square piers to be measured by the same rule.

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### RECESSES, ETC.

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### ARCHES.

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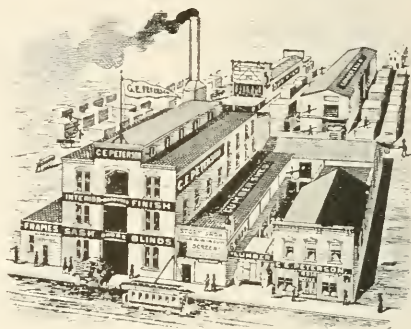
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## OPENINGS.

Deduct contents of windows, doors and other openings, measuring from top of sill to spring of arch, and add two feet of wall for each jamb for every foot in height of opening.

No deductions are to be made for cut-stone trimmings and lintels.

## BRICKWORK.

Note.—Different cities make different bricks: in reality the products of no two brickyards are entirely alike in size, nor, for that matter, all brick burned in the same kiln. The necessity of acknowledging some standard for purposes of mensuration and calculation is obvious. In these rules the dimensions of a brick are understood to be 2 by 4 by 8 inches. We therefore speak of 4-inch walls, meaning the width of one brick; of 8 inch, meaning the width of two bricks, and of 12 inch walls, meaning the length of one and width of another brick, etc., although the actual width of wall will be more or less in excess of these measures.

Every superficial foot of "one-half brick (or 4 inch) wall" to be estimated at seven and one-half bricks; of "one brick (or 8-inch) wall" at fifteen bricks; of "one and one-half brick (or 12-inch) wall" at twenty-two and one-half bricks; of "two brick (or 16-inch) wall" at thirty bricks, etc.—increase the number of brick by seven and one-half for every additional half-brick in thickness of wall.

## EXTERNAL WALLS.

If sixteen inches thick or less, girt building and add thickness of wall for each external angle.

When thicker, add to actual contents of each corner one and one-half cubic feet for every foot in height.

Allow for wall ends as for corners.

## ROUND WALLS.

Sixteen inches thick or less.

For circular walls, of radius sufficiently large to obviate the necessity of using specially molded or cut brick, add one-fifth of length to girt.

When thicker, allow for sixteen inches of such wall as per above rule, and measure all in excess as straight work.

Cut or molded work at special rates.

## BEVELED CORNERS.

For each corner of wall of more or less than ninety degrees, add one foot six inches to length of girt.

## PARTITION WALLS.

Sixteen inches thick or less. Intersections of partition walls (bonded together in any manner—not abutting) to be measured double.

When thicker, add one and one-half cubic feet to actual contents of every intersection for each foot in height.

Partition walls connecting with stone walls to be measured one foot into such wall.

## CHIMNEY BREASTS AND PILASTERS.

All flues and hollows in chimneys four feet or less in area to be measured solid. When larger, deduct one-half contents of flue.

For all chimney breasts and pilasters add eight inches to face for each corner and multiply length so obtained by width (projection).

Detached chimneys in buildings and plain chimney tops to be measured solid and one-half of one cubic foot to be added for each corner for every foot in height.



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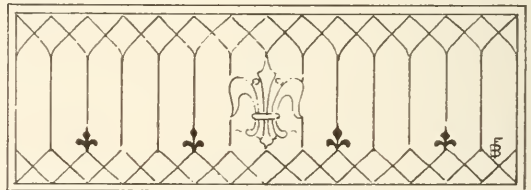
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### STACKS.

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When square, find cubic contents, measuring hollow walls solid, and deducting flue.

When round or octagon, take length of diameter for side, and measure as though it was square.

### PIERS.

Independent piers to be measured like chimneys.

### HOLLOW WALLS.

Hollow walls to be measured solid.

### STONE FRONTS.

Stone fronts backed with brickwork. Deduct thickness of ashlar from width and figure like ordinary walls.

### GABLES AND WALL TOPS.

Whenever clipping of brick is required, add to actual contents the length of line of clipping by one foot by thickness of wall.

### CORNICES AND BELTS.

If of running courses only, multiply length by height (greatest girt in the cut) by greatest projection.

If enriched (by corbels, brackets and panels), multiply other dimensions, as given, by greatest girt length.

### LEDGES.

Multiply length by height by greatest projection.

### PROJECTIONS.

All other projections, if of four inches or less, to be measured four inches; if above four inches, and not exceeding eight inches, to be measured eight inches; if above eight inches, and not exceeding twelve inches, to be measured twelve inches, etc.

### GAUGE WORK.

Gauged work at special rates.

### OPENINGS.

Openings to be measured from top of sill to spring of arch and shortest distance between brick jambs for width.

No deductions to be made for openings two feet six inches or less in width.

One-half of contents to be deducted of openings from two feet six inches to six feet in width.

For openings of more than six feet in width allow one foot six inches by thickness of wall by height for each jamb.

### SLOTS, PANELS, ETC.

No deduction to be made for slots, chases, niches, panels or other recesses of four feet or less in width; if wider, deduct contents, and add two cubic feet of wall for every foot in height.

### TRIMMINGS.

No deductions in measuring brickwork for cut-stone or other trimmings, bond-blocks, timber, joists or lintels.

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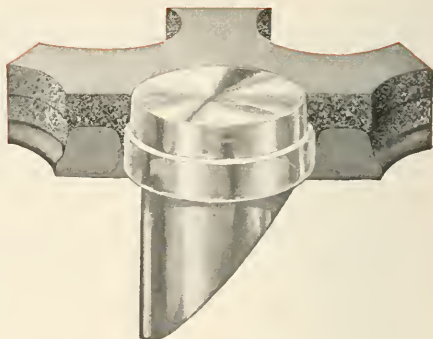
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**Dunn Reversible Window**

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## ARCHES.

Arches—not gauged.

In vaults: multiply length of chord at spring of arch by height from chord to extrados by thickness of arch.

In walls: find contents of arch by same rule and add to wall measurement.

In sewers and tunnel arches, multiply length of extrados by thickness of arch.

## FLOOR ARCHES AND BRICK PAVING.

Floor arches and brick paving to be measured by the superficial foot and by rule given for measuring concrete. Deduct well-holes.

## BRICK-NOGGING.

Measure as ordinary brickwork. Deduct full openings—no studding.

## CUTTING.

Cutting of joists or other poles by the piece: of slots, panels and recesses by the lineal foot.

## TOOTHING.

When ordered by the owner or his superintendent to tooth, rack or block, in consequence of delay of iron, stone or other material, that masonwork may connect with, such tothing, racking or blocking shall be measured as extra work, as follows: Increase girt length of such line by one-half, and multiply by one foot of thickness of wall.

## PRESSED BRICKWORK.

Measure all exposed surfaces of brick by the superficial foot.

## CUT-STONE SETTING.

Measure vault covers, flagging, curbing and ashlar by the superficial foot, coping and belt courses by the lineal foot; all other cut stone by the cubic foot.

## TUCKPOINTING AND CLEARING.

Tuckpointing and cleaning and pointing stonework to be measured by the superficial foot of exposed surfaces.

## DEAFENING.

Deafening to be measured by the superficial yard, floor measure, between walls—take out well-holes.

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# STANDARD RULES OF THE MEASUREMENT OF PLASTERING

ADOPTED BY THE  
EMPLOYING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

## LATH AND PLASTERING

to be measured by the superficial yard, from floor to ceiling for walls, and from wall to wall for ceiling.

In rooms containing one or more horizontal angles between the floor and ceiling line, the ceiling to be measured from wall to wall, as though all walls were vertical, for contents of ceiling, and from floor to highest point of ceiling for height of wall.

## OPENINGS.

Openings in plastering to be measured between grounds. No deductions to be made for openings of two feet or less in width. One-half of contents to be deducted for openings two feet or more in width. The contents of all store front openings to be deducted, and the contractor to be allowed one foot six inches for each jamb by the height.

All beams or girders projecting below ceiling line to have one foot in width by total length added for each internal and external angle.

## CORNER BEADS, ARCHES, ETC.

All corner angles of more or less than 90 degrees, beads, quirks, rule joints and moldings, to be measured by the lineal foot on their longest extension; add one foot for each stop or miter.

## CORNICES.

Length of cornices to be measured on walls. Plain cornices of two feet girt or less to be measured on walls by the lineal foot. Plain cornices exceeding two feet girt to be measured by the superficial foot. Add one lineal foot by girt for each stop or miter. Enriched cornices (cast work), by the lineal foot for each enrichment.

Arches, corbels, brackets, rings, center pieces, pilasters, columns, capitals, bases, rosettes, bosses, pendants and niches, by the piece. Ceiling or frieze plates over eight inches wide, by the square foot.

## COLUMNS.

All columns to be measured by the lineal foot.

## CEMENT WAINSCOTING.

All cement wainscot to be measured by the square foot, openings to be allowed as for plain plaster.

## GROUND.

All grounds for various classes of work to be as follows, unless expressly specified to the contrary:

Grounds for 2-coat lath work .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
Grounds for 3-coat lath work .....	$\frac{7}{8}$ inch
Grounds for 3-coat metal lath work .....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
Grounds for 3-coat metal lath work, on $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron furring .....	1 inch
Grounds for 3-coat metal lath work, on 1-inch iron furring .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Grounds for hard mortar lath work .....	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch
Grounds for hard mortar metal lath work .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Grounds for hard mortar metal lath work, on $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron furring .....	$\frac{7}{8}$ inch
Grounds for 2-coat work on brick or tile .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch
Grounds for hard mortar on brick or tile .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch

Where metal lath is spoken of it applies to all wire or metal lath.

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## BUILDING ORDINANCE.

PASSED MARCH 28, 1898. With amendments to July 1, 1899.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:*

**Section 1. Building Department Established.**—There is hereby established an executive department of the municipal government of the City of Chicago, which shall be known as the Department of Buildings, and shall embrace a Commissioner of Buildings, a Deputy Commissioner of Buildings, a Secretary to the Commissioner, also such Inspectors of Elevators, Inspectors of Stand Pipes and Fire Escapes, and Inspectors of Buildings, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may, by ordinance, prescribe and establish.

**Sec. 2. Commissioner Appointment—Term—Duties.**—There is hereby created the office of Commissioner of Buildings, who shall be the head of said Department of Buildings, and shall be an experienced architect, civil engineer or builder, and who shall not be engaged in any other business while acting as Commissioner of Buildings.

He shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. He shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, on the first Monday in May, 1898, or as soon thereafter as may be.

**Sec. 3. Commissioner's Bond.**—Said Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

**Sec. 4. Appointment of Subordinates.—Bonds of Subordinates.**—He shall have the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department of Buildings, and shall appoint, by and with the consent of the Mayor, all subordinate officers and assistants named in the first section of this ordinance, and may remove them for inefficiency or neglect of duty. All subordinate officers, assistants, clerks and employes in said department shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by said Commissioner.

Said Commissioner shall require good and sufficient bonds to be given by all subordinate officers and employes in said department who shall receive, or have the care, custody or handling of any money belonging to the City of Chicago, and said bonds shall be approved by the Mayor and Comptroller.

**Sec. 5. Enforcement of Ordinances.**—It shall be the duty of said Commissioner to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or the safety of buildings.

**Sec. 6. Precautions in Behalf of Public Safety.—May Require Repair or Alteration in Such Cases.**—It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings, when any citizen representing that ashes or combustible materials are kept in any place in the city in an insecure manner, or that the doors or stairways in any factory or workshop or other place of employment are insufficient for the escape of employes in case of fire, panic or accident; or that the funnels, flues, fire boxes or heating apparatus in any building in the city are insecure or dangerous, or that any part of any building in the City of Chicago is in an unsafe or dangerous condition, or in any wise in contravention of this ordinance, to make an examination of such place or building, and if such representation is found to be true said Commissioner shall give notice in writing to the owner or lessee of such place or building to make such changes, alterations or repairs as public safety or the ordinances of the City of Chicago may require; and it shall be unlawful to continue the use of such building until the changes, alterations or repairs found necessary by the Commissioner of Buildings to make said building or part thereof safe or to bring it into compliance with this ordinance, shall have been made.

**Sec. 7. Inspection of all Buildings in General Use.—Must Report all Unsafe Conditions.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall inspect or cause to be inspected all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters and all buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes, also all hotels, apartment houses and other buildings

occupied by large numbers of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings, or any parts or appliances or equipment thereof, sufficiency of their doors, passageways, aisles and stairways, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accident; the strength of their floors, their safeguards connected with the storage of combustibles, their appliances for extinguishing fires and for resisting the spread of fire, and shall make returns of all violations of the several provisions of this ordinance to the Law Department for prosecution.

**Sec. 8. Must Keep Record of Private Property Taken for Public Use.—Issue of Permits for Such Property Guarded Against.**—Hereafter, upon the passage of an ordinance providing for the taking of any private property for public use, the Commissioner of Public Works shall, at once, cause a plat of the property proposed to be taken to be made and file the same in the office of the Commissioner of Buildings. The Commissioner of Buildings is hereby instructed not to issue any permit for the erection or improvement of any building or buildings in or upon any of the property proposed to be taken by any ordinance as aforesaid, until such ordinance shall have been repealed.

**Sec. 9. Interpretation of this Ordinance.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall have full power to pass upon any question arising under the provisions of this ordinance relating to the manner of construction, subject to the conditions, modifications and limitations contained in this ordinance.

**Sec. 10. Inspection of Elevators.—Power to Stop Use of Same.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall have power to prohibit and stop the use of any passenger or freight elevator when the Inspector of Elevators shall report to him that the elevator or the hoistway in which it is used is in a dangerous or unsafe condition. And such prohibition of use shall continue in force until such hoistway or elevator, or both, shall have been put in safe condition, and certified to be safe after a proper inspection thereof by the Inspector of Elevators.

**Sec. 11. May Order Precautions Taken in Unsafe Buildings.—May Direct Fire Department to Remove.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall have authority, if he finds any building or part thereof in such condition as to endanger life, and so that such danger may be averted by the immediate application of precautionary measures, to cause such precautionary measures to be taken, and all work necessary to render said building or any part thereof safe to be done, after having served written notice upon the owner, lessee, occupant or agent of said building personally.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall also have authority to direct the Fire Department, after written notice has been served upon the owner, lessee, occupant or agent personally, to tear down any defective or dangerous wall, or any building, or any part thereof, which may be constructed in violation of the terms of this ordinance. And in case of the destruction, or partial destruction, of buildings by fire, or by the action of the elements, when any department of the City Government, pursuant to the ordinances of the city and the duty of the city in the premises, shall make any outlay of money or incur any liability for the payment of any expense on behalf of the city in an effort to preserve or prevent the destruction of any such building or buildings, or for the preservation of the life or health of its citizens, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings to ascertain the amount of such outlay or expenditure and present a bill therefor to the owner or owners of any such building or buildings, or his or their agent or agents, and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner of Buildings to refuse to issue a permit for the reconstruction, alteration or repair of any such building or buildings by such owner or owners, or his or their grantees, until such outlay or expenditure shall be repaid to the city by the owner or owners of said building or buildings (or his or their grantees), so totally or partially destroyed in the manner aforesaid.

**Sec. 12. May Make Rules for Construction of Buildings.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall institute such measures and prescribe such rules and regulations as shall secure the careful erection and inspection of all buildings while in process of construction, alteration, repair or removal, and the strict enforcement of the several provisions of this ordinance.

**Sec. 13. May Stop Construction When in Violation of Ordinance.—Must Sign All Certificates and Notices.**—Said Commissioner shall have power to stop the construction of any building or the making of any alterations or repairs of any building within said city when the same is being done in a reckless or careless manner, or in violation of any ordinance of said city, and to order in writing, or by parole, any and all persons in any way or manner whatever engaged in so constructing, altering or repairing any such building to stop and desist therefrom.

The Commissioner of Buildings shall sign all certificates and notices required to be issued from said department, and keep a record of the same, and issue all permits and collect all fees authorized herein to be collected by said department.

**Sec. 14. Must Keep a Register.**—Said Commissioner of Buildings shall keep in proper books for that purpose a register of all transactions of the Department of Buildings, which said books shall be open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Police, Fire Marshal and members of the City Council, at all times.



**Sec. 15. Must Keep Account of Fees Paid.**—Said Commissioner shall keep, in proper books for that purpose, an accurate account of all fees paid, giving the name of the party, date and amount of such fee or fees.

**Sec. 16. Must Render Report Monthly.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall on the first day of each month render a report, under oath, to the City Comptroller of the number of building permits issued, with the amounts collected for the same, number of elevator certificates issued, with the amounts collected for the same, and with said reports shall file a duplicate receipt from the City Collector of moneys thus collected.

**Sec. 17. Must Make Annual Reports to City Council with Estimates.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall annually, on or before the first day of February, in each year, prepare and present to the City Council a report showing the receipts and expenditures and entire work of his department during the previous fiscal year, and he shall at the same time send to the Comptroller a full and comprehensive statement of all matters pertaining to his department, together with an estimate in detail of the appropriations required by the department during the next municipal year.

**Sec. 18. Salary.**—The salary of the Commissioner of Buildings shall be \$5,000 per year.

**Sec. 19. Deputy Commissioner — Qualifications — Duties.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Buildings to be designated by the Commissioner shall be a competent civil engineer, architect or builder, who has had at least ten (10) years' experience in architectural work. He shall pass upon all questions relating to the strength and stability of buildings, and act as Commissioner of Buildings in case of the absence of the Commissioner from his office, and while so acting shall discharge all the duties and possess all the powers invested in or imposed upon the Commissioner of Buildings.

**Sec. 20. Salary.**—The salary of the Deputy Commissioner of Buildings shall be \$4,000 per annum.

**Sec. 21. Secretary—Duties of.**—The Commissioner of Buildings shall appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to preserve and keep all books, records and papers belonging to said office, or which are required by law to be filed therein. The Secretary shall deliver to the City Council and to the respective departments all communications from said Commissioner in writing, and shall attend to the office of said department during the usual business hours, and do and perform such of the services as may be required by said Commissioner.

**Sec. 22. Inspectors — Qualifications — Examination of.**—The Inspectors of Buildings shall be competent men, either architects, civil engineers, masons, iron workers or carpenters, bricklayers or stonecutters, who have served at least five (5) years as such, not including the term of apprenticeship. They shall be men of good character, able to make out with clearness written reports, and no person shall be appointed as Inspector of Buildings who is deficient in these qualifications. Before their appointment to office they shall pass an examination as to their ability and fitness before a committee of five examiners to be appointed by the Civil Service Commission. A majority of said examiners shall sign a certificate as to the applicant's competency to perform all the duties of the office, and, if appointed, he shall not be engaged in other business or vocation but that of Inspector of Buildings.

**Sec. 23. Inspectors—Their Duties—Reports—How Made.**—The said inspectors shall under the direction of the Commissioner of Buildings, examine all buildings in the course of erection, alteration, repair or removal throughout the city, at least once a week, or as often as required for securing efficient supervision, and shall make written reports to said Commissioner as to all violations of any ordinance or ordinances of the city which the Department of Buildings is required to enforce, together with the street and number where such violations are found, the names of the owner, agent, lessee, occupants, architect, contractors, and master mechanics, and all other matters relative thereto as far as they can ascertain them.

**Sec. 24. Must File Daily Report.**—The Inspectors of Buildings must file daily reports of their work of inspection, which shall be entered in books to be kept for this purpose, and which shall be open to official inspection at all times.

**Sec. 25. Record of Inspection—How Made.**—The said inspectors shall examine all buildings and walls reported dangerous or damaged by fire or accident, and make a record of such examinations, with the name of the street and number of the building, and of the names of the owners, agents, lessees and occupants thereof.

**Sec. 26. Inspection of Alteration, Enlargement or Raising.**—The Inspectors of Buildings shall examine all buildings for which an application to raise, enlarge or alter has been made, and shall make a written report upon the condition of the same to the Commissioner of Buildings.

**Sec. 27. Other Duties.**—Said inspectors shall perform such other duties as may be required of them by said Commissioner of Buildings, the rules and regulations of the Department of Buildings, or the ordinances of the city.

**Sec. 28. Elevator Inspectors — Qualifications — Examinations.**—The Inspectors of Elevators shall be experienced mechanical engineers, builders or mechanics, and shall

before appointment pass examination the same as the Building Inspectors, and shall not be employed or engaged in any other business or vocation.

**Sec. 29. Elevator Inspections—How Made—Record of.**—They shall, as often as once in six months carefully examine and inspect each hoistway in which an elevator is used or operated, and the doors and shafts in connection therewith; and also examine and inspect all passenger and freight elevators, cars or platforms used and operated in any building in the City of Chicago, and report in writing to the Commissioner of Buildings the condition of each hoistway and elevator, and shall enter such reports in books kept for this purpose and open to official inspection.

**Sec. 30. Inspector—Fees.**—The owners, agents or occupants of all buildings in which elevators are used shall pay the Commissioner of Buildings, before a certificate of inspection is issued to him, a fee of two (\$2) dollars for each inspection of each elevator made in pursuance of this ordinance.

**Sec. 31. Certificates of Inspection—Details of.**—When an inspector finds a hoistway, door, shaft and elevator in a perfectly safe condition, he shall make and deliver to the owner, or to his or her agents, a certificate signed by the Commissioner, which shall contain the date of inspection, the condition of the elevator at that date, the weight it may safely carry, and that the shaft and doors are constructed in a safe and proper manner, or are constructed in accordance with this ordinance, which certificate shall be by the owner of the elevator framed and put up in some conspicuous place in such elevator, for examination by the public; *provided*, that the words "safe condition" in this section shall mean that it is safe for any load up to its original safe capacity.

**Sec. 32. Other Duties.**—The Inspector of Elevators shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Buildings, the rules and regulations of the Department of Buildings, or the ordinances of the city.

**Sec. 33. Entrance to Buildings.**—The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Buildings, as well as the Inspectors of Buildings and of Elevators, are empowered to enter any building, whether completed or in process of erection, for the purpose of determining whether the same has been or is being constructed in accordance with the terms of this ordinance, and it shall not be lawful to exclude them from such building.

**Sec. 34. Appeal from Decision.—Arbitration.—Limit of Time of Appeal.—Cost of Appeal.—Arbitrators to Take Oath.—Power to Examine Witnesses.—In Urgent Cases Commissioner's Power Final.—Emergency Board of Arbitration.** In cases where discretionary power to estimate damage to frame buildings is given the Commissioner of Buildings, as also in questions relating to the security or insecurity of buildings or parts thereof, and in all other cases where discretionary powers are, by these ordinances, given to the Commissioner of Buildings, an appeal to arbitration shall be allowed to parties believing themselves injured or wronged, by the decisions of the Commissioner of Buildings, as follows, to-wit:

The persons wishing to make such appeal shall do so within five days after written notice of the decision or order of the Commissioner of Buildings has been given them. An appeal made later than five days after serving notice of the Commissioner of Buildings shall not entitle the appellant to an arbitration. The request for arbitration shall be in writing, and shall state the object of the proposed arbitration and the name of the person who is to represent the appellant as arbitrator. The Commissioner of Buildings shall thereupon state to the appellant the cost of such arbitration, and such appellant shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of filing the original request for arbitration, deposit with the Commissioner of Buildings the sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the same, which sum shall in each case be fixed by said Commissioner in proportion to the difficulty and importance of the case, but shall in no case be more than the cost of similar service in the course of ordinary business of private individuals or corporations. As soon as such sum of money shall have been deposited with him, the Commissioner of Buildings shall appoint an arbitrator to represent the city, and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall, if they cannot agree, select a third arbitrator, and these arbitrators shall, after investigating the matter in question, make a decision with regard to the same, which shall be final and binding upon the appellant as well as upon the city. The arbitrators shall themselves, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, be placed under oath to the effect that they are unprejudiced as to the matter in question, and that they will faithfully discharge the duties of their position. They shall have the power to call witnesses and place them under oath, and their decision or award shall be rendered in writing both to the Commissioner of Buildings and to the appellant from his decision. The fee deposited by the appellant with the Commissioner of Buildings shall be paid by the Commissioner of Buildings to the arbitrators upon the rendering of their report, and shall be in full of all costs incident to the arbitration; but should the decision of said Board of Arbitration be rendered against the Commissioner of Buildings, then the money deposited by the aforesaid appellant shall be returned to him, and the entire costs of said arbitration shall be paid by the City of Chicago.

Whenever the Decision of the Commissioner of Buildings upon the safety of any building or any part thereof is made in a case so urgent that failure to promptly carry out

his orders to demolish or strengthen such building or part thereof may endanger life and limb, the decision and order of the Commissioner of Buildings shall be absolute and final.

*Provided*, If in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings it becomes necessary to demolish any building, or part thereof, said Commissioner of Buildings shall call to his aid the President of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the President of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, or their appointees, who, with the Commissioner of Buildings, shall form a Board of Arbitration, and the decision of a majority of said Board shall be absolute and final. Said Board of Arbitration shall serve without pay, and must report within forty-eight hours after their appointment; but it is expressly understood that said Board of Arbitration shall not have any authority or power in cases of walls or buildings destroyed by fire, explosion or similar causes, and that the decision of the Commissioner of Buildings in such cases shall be absolute and final.

**Sec. 35. Permits—When Required.—Limitation of Time for Permits.**—Before proceeding with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of any building in the City of Chicago, a permit for such erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal shall first be obtained by the owner or his agent from the Commissioner of Buildings, and it shall be unlawful to proceed with the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of buildings, or of any structural part thereof, or of any structure which is to be used for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or chattels within the City of Chicago, unless such permit shall first have been obtained from the Commissioner of Buildings.

If, after a permit for the erection, enlargement, alteration, repair or removal of a building shall have been granted, the operation called for by the said permit shall not be begun within six months of the date thereof, or if such operations are not completed within the time fixed in said permit for the duration thereof, then said permit shall be void, and before such operations can be begun or completed, a new permit shall be taken out by the owner or his agent, and fees as herein fixed for the original permit shall be paid therefor.

**Sec. 36. Application for Permits—How Made—How Recorded.—Stamped Plans—How Cared for.—Return of Same.**—Applications for such permits shall be made in writing by the owner or his agent, and when such application and plans and specifications conform to this ordinance, the Commissioner of Buildings shall issue a permit, and shall file said application, and shall apply to such plans and specifications an official stamp, stating that the drawings and specifications, to which the same have been applied, comply with the terms of this ordinance. The plans and specifications so stamped shall then be returned to such applicant. True copies of so much of said plans and specifications as may be required in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings to illustrate the features of construction and equipment of the building referred to in this ordinance shall be filed with the Commissioner of Buildings, and shall remain on file in his office until the completion or occupation of said building, after which such drawings and specifications shall be returned by the Commissioner of Buildings to the parties by whom they have been deposited with him, upon the demand of said person or persons. It shall not be obligatory upon the Commissioner of Buildings to retain such drawings in his custody for more than three months after the completion or occupation of any building.

And all such plans and drawings shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one eighth ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ) of an inch to the foot, on paper or cloth, in ink, or by some process that will not fade nor obliterate. All distances and dimensions must be accurately figured, and drawings made explicit and complete, showing the entire sewerage and drain pipes and location of all plumbing fixtures within such building. Each set of plans presented for permit must be accompanied by a set of specifications describing all materials to be used in the proposed building, and both the plans and specifications must be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings before a permit will be granted. No permit shall be granted or plans approved unless such plans shall be signed and sealed by a licensed architect, as provided in "An act to provide for the licensing of architects and regulating the practice of architecture as a profession in the State of Illinois," approved June 3d, 1897. Provided, that permits may be granted for the erection of buildings of Class III, as hereinafter defined, provided such buildings shall not be more than two stories in height and shall have a superficial area of not more than 1,250 square feet, outside dimensions, on plans approved by the Commissioner of Buildings, which plans need not be signed by a licensed architect; provided, that all architects and applicants for such permits shall obtain from the City of Chicago a license, as provided for in Section 219 of this ordinance.

**Sec. 37. Alterations Upon Stamped Plans Not Permitted Without Permission.**—It shall be unlawful to erase, alter or modify any lines, figures or coloring contained upon such drawings or specifications so stamped by the Commissioner of Buildings, or filed with him for reference. If, during the progress of the execution of such work, it is desired to deviate in any manner affecting the construction of other essential of the building from the terms of the application, drawing or specification, notice of such intention to alter or deviate shall be given in writing to the Commissioner of Buildings, and his written assent must first be obtained before such alteration or deviation may be made.



Alterations in buildings which do not involve any change in their structural parts or of their stairways, elevators, fire escapes or other means of communication or ingress or egress may be made without the permission of the Commissioner of Buildings.

**Sec. 38. Deposit with Water Department—How Made—Indemnifying Bond.**—Before the Commissioner of Buildings issues a permit as aforesaid, he shall first satisfy himself that the applicant for such permit has made payment to the Bureau of Water of the City of Chicago for the water to be used in such building, or for water meter for measuring all the water used in the construction of such building under the regulations of the Bureau of Water. He shall also, before issuing such permit, satisfy himself that the applicant for the same has filed with and approved by the Commissioner of Public Works of the city an indemnifying bond protecting the city as against any and all damage that may arise to the streets or alleys upon which such building is situated, and to the City of Chicago, and to life and limb of passers-by, in consequence of the proposed operations to be covered by said permit.

**Sec. 39. Fees for Water Used.—Fees for Street Obstructions.**—The fees to be paid in connection with permits for the erection of buildings, shall be as follows, to-wit:

For the water to be used in connection therewith at the rate of five cents for every 1,000 bricks, wall measure, used in the construction of a building; also,

At the rate of six cents for every 100 cubic feet of rubble stone used in connection therewith; also,

At the rate of eight cents for every 100 cubic feet of concrete used in connection therewith; also,

At the rate of fifteen cents for every 100 yards of plastering used in connection therewith; and,

At the rate of five cents for every 100 cubic feet for hollow tile arch, partition or fire-proof covering used in any building.

Permits for the obstruction of streets shall be issued by the Commissioner of Public Works and shall be paid for, in proportion to the street frontage occupied, at the rate of two dollars per month for each twenty-five feet of frontage so occupied.

Provided, that before any permit is issued by the Commissioner of Public Works to any person, firm or corporation engaged in the roofing business, for leave to use the public streets for delivery of material or as a temporary storage place for such roofing material, such person, firm or corporation shall file with the Commissioner of Public Works a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, to be approved by said Commissioner of Public Works, conditioned to save the City of Chicago harmless from all damages on account of such user, and shall also deposit for each job or building, if the Commissioner of Public Works shall so require, the sum of fifty (\$50) dollars with the said Commissioner of Public Works for the purpose of securing the immediate repair and clearing of any portion of the public streets encumbered by such material, and for this purpose not less than the sum of two (\$2) per month in advance, during the furnishing of such roofing material, shall be charged against said deposit for the use of the City of Chicago for the purpose aforesaid of clearing the public streets of such material as may be accidentally or otherwise scattered thereon during the furnishing of such roofing material in the case of each building or appurtenance upon which roofing is being done by such person, firm or corporation, and the balance of such deposit in each instance will be surrendered to such person, firm or corporation at any time upon the surrender of the permit for the use of the public streets for the particular job in which the permit was issued and the said deposit made and the surrender of the receipt therefor.

**Sec. 40. Permits—Cost of.**—The price for building permits proper shall be as follows: For sheds not exceeding 256 square feet in area, \$1.

For open shelter sheds at the rate of fifty cents for each 1,000 cubic feet or part thereof.

For buildings one story in height and not exceeding 25 by 40 feet in area, \$1.50.

For buildings more than one story in height or larger in area than 25 by 40 feet, the fee for the permit shall be at the rate of ten cents for every 1,000 cubic feet or fractional part thereof contained in said structure, the cubic contents being measured to include every part of the building from the basement floor to the highest point of roof, and all bay windows and other projections.

**Sec. 41. Occupation of Sidewalk and Street - Limitations.**—The extent of occupation of sidewalk and street to be covered by the terms of a permit for street obstruction or building, shall be as follows:

Such permit shall not authorize the occupation of any sidewalk or street or part thereof other than that immediately in front of the premises of the building upon which said permit is issued.

During the progress of building operations, at least one-third of the sidewalk in front of the premises of the building for which such permit is granted, shall be at all times kept free and unobstructed for the purposes of passage, and clear of rubbish, dirt and snow. Such sidewalks must, if there are excavations on either side of the same, be pro-

ected by substantial railings which shall be built and maintained thereon so long as such excavations continue to exist. It is not intended hereby to prohibit the maintenance of a driveway for the delivery of material across such sidewalk from the curb line to the building site.

**Sec. 42. Delivery of Material—Elevated Sidewalks.—Temporary Roof Over Sidewalk—Time Maintained.—Storage of Building Materials—Limitations.—Excavated Material and Rubbish—How Cared for.**—It shall be permitted, for the purpose of delivering material to the basements of the buildings, to elevate such temporary sidewalks to a height of not exceeding four feet above the curb level of the street; and in case a sidewalk is so elevated, it shall be provided with good substantial steps on both ends of the same, and shall have railings, as before specified, on both sides thereof.

If the building to be erected is more than four stories in height, and is set at or near the street line, there shall be built over such sidewalk a roof having a framework and covering, composed of supports and stringers of 3 by 12 timbers, not more than four feet from centers, covered by two layers of 2-inch plank.

Said roof shall be maintained as long as material is being used or handled on said street front and above the level of such sidewalk.

In all cases, such temporary sidewalks and their railings and approaches, and the roofs over the same, shall be made, as regards ease of approach, strength and safety, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Buildings.

The occupation of the street for the storage of building materials shall never exceed, in front of any one building, one-quarter of the width of the roadway of the same, and in streets containing railroad tracks, such occupation shall not exceed one-half the distance from the curb stone to such railroad track.

Earth taken from excavations, and rubbish taken from buildings, must not be stored either upon sidewalks or roadways of streets, and must be removed from day to day as rapidly as produced. When dry rubbish, apt to produce dust, is being handled, it must be kept wetted down, so as to prevent its being blown about by the wind.

**Sec. 43. Derricks Limitation.**—For all buildings more than four stories in height, the use of derricks set upon the sidewalk is prohibited. Materials for such buildings shall be hoisted entirely within the enclosing walls of the same. On no condition shall derrick posts be allowed put on the public street, and in no case shall the guy lines be less than 15 feet above the roadbed.

**Sec. 44. Adjacent Frontage—How Occupied for Building Purposes.**—It is provided that if the written consent and a waiver of claims for damages against the City of Chicago of the owners of properties abutting upon the site of any proposed building is first obtained and filed with the Commissioner of Public Works, the permission to occupy the roadway and the sidewalk may be extended beyond the limits of such building upon the same terms and conditions as those herein fixed for the occupation of sidewalk and street in front of the building sites themselves.

**Sec. 45. Use of Street for Building Purposes—When Terminated.**—The permission to occupy streets and sidewalks for the purposes of building is intended only for use in connection with the actual erection, repair, alteration or removal of buildings, and must terminate with the completion of such operation. It shall be unlawful to occupy any sidewalk or street after the completion of the operation for which a permit has been issued by the Department of Buildings. It shall also be unlawful to occupy a sidewalk or street, under authority of such permit, for the storage of articles not intended for immediate use in connection with the operations for which such permit has been issued.

**Sec. 46. Red Lights.**—Red lanterns shall be displayed and maintained during the whole of every night at each end of every pile of material in any street or alley and at each end of every excavation.

**Sec. 47. Hospitals—Stables—Special Consents Necessary.**—Before granting permits for the construction or alteration or enlargement of hospitals or of livery, sale or boarding stables, the Commissioner of Buildings shall take notes of the following provisions of this ordinance relating to such buildings:

**Sec. 48. Hospitals—Permits—Special Consents.**—It shall be unlawful to erect, establish, build, construct or maintain any hospital for the treatment and nursing of any person or persons, affected with any disease whatever, on any residence street or avenue in the City of Chicago, until there be first obtained the written consent of the person or persons who may be the owners or agents of the entire frontage of the four sides of the block in which such building is to be located, and the entire frontage of the block on the opposite side of the street on which such building faces. Such written consent, as is herein provided, shall be filed with the Commissioner of Buildings before any permit shall be granted for the construction or erection of any building for such hospital.

**Sec. 49. Stable Permits—Special Consents.**—It shall not be lawful for any person to locate, build, construct or keep on any street in any block in which one-third of the buildings are devoted to exclusive residence purposes, a livery, boarding or sale stable, gas house, gas reservoir or other building for any business purpose, unless the written con-



sent of the property owners or agents on both sides of the street in such block shall be first obtained and filed with the Commissioner of Buildings before a permit be granted for the construction or keeping of such buildings.

**Sec. 50. Permits for Raising or Altering Buildings—Requirements.**—Permits to alter or raise wooden buildings shall be given, provided they do not involve an enlargement or raising of such buildings beyond the limits of dimensions herein prescribed for frame buildings, and if the strains upon material thereof are kept within the maximum strains herein fixed for the same; and if, further, said frame building has not been damaged to any extent greater than 50 per cent. of its original value by fire, wear and tear, the action of the elements or otherwise.

**Sec. 51. Permits for Moving Buildings—Requirements.—Written Consents Must be Obtained.—Affidavits Made.**—Permits to move buildings shall be granted in accordance with the following. If said frame building has not been damaged to an extent greater than 50 per cent. of its original value by fire, wear and tear, the action of the elements or otherwise. Any person desiring to remove a wooden building shall first obtain the written assent to such removal from persons owning a majority of feet front of lots in the same block in which it is proposed to locate such removed building, and also a majority of persons owning front feet opposite the proposed location and within 150 feet of the same. And such person shall also file an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by one or more persons in the following form, as near as may be, viz:

CITY OF CHICAGO,  
County of Cook, State of Illinois. } SS.

And, . . . . . each being duly sworn on oath, deposes and says, each for himself, that he was present and saw the persons whose names are subscribed to the above petition, sign the same, and that each and every one of said parties claimed at the time of said signature that they were the owners of the property placed opposite their respective names in the following petition, or the attorneys or agents of the owners, with full authority to sign and act for them. Subscribed and sworn to before me this, . . . . . day of, . . . . . A. D. 18, . . . . .

This section shall not apply to the case of any person removing a building upon his own premises and not going upon the premises of any other person, or upon any street, alley or other public place, in making such removal.

**Sec. 52. House Mover's License and Bond.—Fee for House Moving—Requirements.**—No person, except a licensed house mover, shall remove any building within the limits of the city; and every such person shall annually, before engaging in said occupation, obtain a license therefor from the Commissioner of Public Works, and no such license shall be granted until the party applying therefor shall have given a bond in the sum of \$5,000, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Commissioner of Public Works, conditional, among other things, that said party will pay any and all damages which may happen to any pavement, street or sidewalk, or to any telegraph pole or wire belonging to the City of Chicago, or to any tree or trees, whether said damage or injury shall be inflicted by said party or his agents, employes or workmen; and conditional, also, that said party will save and indemnify and keep harmless the City of Chicago against all liabilities, judgments, costs and expenses, which may in any wise accrue against said city in consequence of the granting of such permit or license, and will in all things strictly comply with the conditions of his permit.

Upon the execution of said bond and its acceptance of said Commissioner of Public Works, a license shall be issued, and the said licensed person shall in each and every instance, before removing any building, obtain a permit to do so from the Commissioner of Public Works, and shall pay to said Commissioner a fee of \$5, whereupon said Commissioner shall issue a permit, stating specifically all the conditions, describing the route to be taken, and limiting the time for removal.

The fee for a permit to remove a building from one part of a lot to another part of the same lot, or from one lot to another, when the same is owned by the same persons, and where said building or buildings are to be removed without crossing any street or alley, or the property of any person or persons, other than the owner of the lot from which the building is to be removed, shall be \$1.

**Sec. 53. Violation of Building Ordinance—Revocation of Permit—Requirements for Reissue.**—If work upon any building shall be conducted in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, either as to occupation of sidewalk or street, or the use or application of material or workmanship, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Buildings to revoke the permit for the building operations in connection with which such violation shall have taken place. And it shall be unlawful, after the revocation of such permit, to proceed with such building operations, unless such permit shall first have been reinstated or reissued by the Commissioner of Buildings. Before a permit, revoked for the cause or causes before mentioned, can be lawfully reissued or reinstated, the entire building and building site must be first put into condition corresponding with the terms of this ordinance, and any work or material applied to the same in violation of the terms of this ordinance shall be first removed from said building.

**Sec. 54. Fire Limits.**—The fire limits of the City of Chicago shall be as designated in Section 214 of this ordinance. The provisions of this ordinance as to the strength and stability of timber constructions shall also apply to the construction of frame buildings outside of the fire limits.

**Sec. 55. Frame Buildings Outside Fire Limits.**—Outside of said fire limits it shall be lawful to erect frame buildings not exceeding forty (40) feet in height from the sidewalk to the highest point of roof. If such frame buildings have a basement story of brick their height above the sidewalk may be made 45 feet.

**Sec. 56. Raising Frame Buildings—Requirements.—Changing Hip Roofs to Flat Roofs.**—Permission may be granted by the Commissioner of Buildings for the raising of existing frame buildings, whether within or without the fire limits, to the limits of height hereinbefore fixed for new frame buildings, and no more. The Commissioner of Buildings is also authorized to issue permits for changing gable or hip roofs of existing frame buildings to flat roofs, and for the raising of walls incident to such change. But if such hip or gable roof is changed to flat roof and the walls raised in connection with such change, the total cubic contents included by the walls so raised and the roofs so altered shall not exceed the cubic contents originally included in such gable or hip roofs.

**Sec. 57. Repairing Damaged Buildings—Limitations.**—It shall not be lawful to repair or reconstruct or remove any frame building which has been injured more than 50 per cent. of its original value by wear and tear, by the effects of the elements, or by fire, nor to occupy for human habitation any building which is declared by the Commissioner of Health to be unfit for such habitation by reason of defective sanitary conditions, until such conditions have been remedied and the premises approved by said Commissioner of Health as fit for occupancy.

**Sec. 58. Frame Buildings—Requirements as to Lot Lines—Number—Dimensions.**—Frame buildings shall not be built nearer than one foot to any line of the lot upon which they are built, street and alley lines excepted. It shall not be lawful to erect a frame building wider than forty feet nor deeper than seventy feet. If more than one frame building is built in the direction of the depth of any one lot, such buildings shall not be built with a less distance than ten feet between them.

**Sec. 59. Chimneys in Frame Buildings—Chimney Flues Through Partitions.**—Chimneys in frame buildings shall be built of brick, or if built of hollow tile there shall be a double tile wall around the smoke duct; they shall have socket joints. All joints, whether in tile or in brick chimneys, shall be well filled with mortar and neatly pointed on the outside. Brick chimneys to have flue linings of fire clay on the inside. The wood framing of frame buildings shall be trimmed around chimneys in such manner as not to come within two inches of the same.

Metal smoke pipes or tile flues of single thickness shall not extend through the floors or through the ceiling or roof of any building; and where such smoke pipes or tile flues pass through partitions the woodwork of such partitions shall be protected either by a course of brick built all around such smoke pipes or tile flues, or by a thimble made of bright tin, the two rings thereof being at least three inches apart, with proper ventilating holes provided in the outer covering of the same on both sides of the partitions.

**Sec. 60. Frame Buildings Carried to Uniform Height.**—Frame buildings, the different parts of which are of different heights, may be carried up to a uniform height, provided the aggregate height thereof does not exceed the limits of height prescribed for frame buildings.

**Sec. 61. Basement Placed Beneath Frame Building.**—A frame building may be raised for the purpose of erecting a basement story under the same, but the principal floor of such frame building shall not be raised to a higher level than six feet above the sidewalk grade for two-story buildings, or twelve feet high above the sidewalk grade for one-story frame buildings. The walls enclosing such basement shall be of masonry, and if the frame building is one story high, such walls shall not be less than eight inches thick, or if such frame building is two stories high, the basement walls shall not be less than twelve inches thick. The foundations of such walls are to be constructed as elsewhere herein stated under the head of foundations. It is provided, however, that no frame building shall be raised, for the purpose of constructing a basement under the same, to a greater height to the top of its roof, than that elsewhere herein given as the maximum height above grade for frame buildings. It is also provided that after there has been a basement story constructed under any frame building, such frame building shall not be raised again for any purpose whatsoever.

**Sec. 62. Buildings Inside Fire Limits.**—Within the fire limits of the City of Chicago, all buildings hereafter constructed, altered or enlarged, shall comply with the following:

**Sec. 63. Wooden Sheds—Requirements.**—Sheds not exceeding fourteen (14) feet in height from the ground at the highest part thereof, and not exceeding 256 feet in area, with an incombustible roof, may be constructed of wood; such sheds shall not be located on the front part of the lot, nor shall they be used as a dwelling, or an addition to a dwelling house, or for any business purpose whatever, nor shall more than one shed be erected on any one building lot of 25 feet.

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**Sec. 64. Open Shelter Sheds—Height of Walls and Foundations.—Coal Sheds—Height—To be of Fireproof Material.**—Open shelter sheds may be constructed, provided they have incombustible roofing not over 15 feet high from the ground to the highest point of roof, and the roof supported on sufficient posts or piers. Such sheds shall have no enclosing walls or wooden floors. No fence shall be used for the back or side of such shed. If it is intended to enclose an open shelter shed the enclosing walls must be made of brick or of hollow tile. Such enclosing walls must have foundations extending to solid ground, and at least four feet below the surface of the ground. Provided, that coal sheds erected upon docks or navigable waters within said city, may be constructed not over thirty-five (35) feet high from the ground to the highest point of the roof, and when such shed shall be enclosed the enclosing walls shall be made of fireproof material.

**Sec. 65. Storage and Manufacture—Stables.—Hotels and Boarding Houses.—Residences.—Assembly Halls.—Class of Building Not to be Changed Without Conforming to Ordinance.**—As a means of reference in this ordinance, buildings erected within the fire limits (sheds and shelter sheds as before described being excepted) shall be divided into classes as follows:

**Class I.**—In this class shall be included all buildings devoted to the sale, storage or manufacture of merchandise, and all stables over 500 square feet area.

**Class II.**—This class shall embrace all buildings used as residences for three or more families, all hotels, all boarding or lodging houses occupied by twenty-five or more persons, and all office buildings.

**Class III.**—This class shall embrace all buildings used as residences for one or two families, or for less than twenty-five persons, and stables under 500 square feet area.

**Classes IV and V.**—These shall include all buildings used as assembly halls for large gatherings of people, whether for purposes of worship, instruction or entertainment.

If buildings, the uses of which bring them within any of the before mentioned classes, are to be applied to the uses of any other class for which a better system of construction is called for by this ordinance, the construction and equipment of such buildings must first be made to conform to the requirements of this ordinance as specified for their intended use. And it shall be unlawful to apply such building to a new or different use than that to which its structure and equipment adapts it under this ordinance, unless the requirements of this ordinance for such new or different use shall first have been complied with, and a permit for such alteration of use shall have been first obtained from the Commissioner of Buildings.

**Sec. 66. Definition of Terms—Fireproof Construction.—Materials for Fireproofing.—Window Mullions.**—In describing the construction of the buildings belonging to the various classes before enumerated, the following definitions of terms shall apply throughout this ordinance:

The term "Fireproof Construction" shall apply to all buildings in which all parts that carry weights or resist strains, and also all stairs and all elevator enclosures and their contents, are made entirely of incombustible material, and in which all metallic structural members are protected against the effects of fire by coverings of a material which must be entirely incombustible and a slow heat conductor. The materials which shall be considered as fulfilling the conditions of fireproof covering are: First, brick; second, hollow tiles of burnt clay, applied to the metal in a bed of mortar, and constructed in such a manner that there shall be two air spaces of at least three-fourths of an inch each by the width of the metal surface to be covered, within the said clay covering; third, porous terra cotta, which shall be at least two inches thick, and shall also be applied direct to the metal in a bed of mortar.

In buildings of this type all door or window mullions, whether vertical or horizontal, shall be faced with cast iron, terra cotta or other incombustible material of equal fire-resisting values.

**Sec. 67. Skeleton Construction.—Where Cast-Iron Pillars are Used—Requirements.—Fireproof Construction where Walls do Not Carry Floors or Roof.**—The term "Skeleton Construction" shall apply to all buildings wherein all external and internal loads and strains are transmitted from the top of the building to the foundations by a skeleton or framework of metal. In such metal framework the beams and girders shall be riveted to each other at their respective junction points. If pillars made of rolled iron or steel are used, their different parts shall be riveted to each other, and the beams and girders resting upon them shall have riveted or bolted connections to unite them with the pillars. If cast-iron pillars are used, each successive pillar shall be bolted to the one below it by at least four bolts, not less than three-fourths inch in diameter, and the beams and girders shall be bolted to the pillars. At each line of floor or roof beams, lateral connection between the ends of the beams and girders shall be made by passing wrought-iron or steel straps across or through the cast-iron column, in such manner as to rigidly connect the beams and girders with each other in the direction of their length. These straps shall be made of wrought iron or steel, and shall be riveted or bolted to the flanges or to the webs of the beams and girders.

If buildings are made fireproof entirely, and have skeleton construction so designed that their enclosing walls do not carry the weight of floors or roof, then their walls shall

be not less than twelve inches in thickness; and provided, also, that such walls shall be thoroughly anchored to the iron skeleton: and provided, also, that wherever the weight of such walls rests upon beams or pillars, such beams or pillars must be made strong enough in each story to carry the weight of wall resting upon them without reliance upon the walls below them. All partitions must be of incombustible material.

**Sec. 68. Slow-burning Construction Defined.—Fireproof Covering of Posts and Elevator Enclosures.**—The term "Slow-burning Construction," shall apply to all buildings in which the structural members which carry the loads and strains which come upon the floors and roof thereof are made wholly or in part of combustible material, but throughout which the combustible as well as the incombustible materials shall be protected against injury from fire, by coverings of incombustible, non-heat-conducting material similar to those described under the head of "skeleton construction," except that a single covering of plastering on metal lath and metal furring shall be considered sufficient protection for the underside of joists, and that a deafening of mortar or its equivalent applied at least one and one-half inches thick shall be used to cover all floors and roof surfaces above the joists of the same. Where oak posts of greater sectional area than one hundred square inches are used, they need not have special fireproof covering. All partitions and all elevator enclosures in buildings of this type shall be made entirely of incombustible material. The use of wood furring or of stud partitions shall not be allowed in buildings of this class.

**Sec. 69. Mill Construction Defined.—Fireproofing.**—The term "Mill Construction," shall apply to all buildings in which all the girders and joists supporting floors and roof have a sectional area of not less than seventy-two square inches, and above joists of which there is laid a solid timber floor of thickness not less than three and three-fourths inches thick. Wooden posts used in buildings of this class shall not be of smaller sectional area than one hundred square inches. Partitions and elevator enclosures in buildings of this class shall be made entirely of incombustible material. If iron pillars, girders or beams are used in buildings of this class, they shall be protected as provided for fireproof buildings; but the wooden posts, girders and joists need not be protected by fireproof covering. The use of wood furring, wood laths or stud partitions shall not be permitted in buildings of this class.

**Sec. 70. Ordinary Construction Defined.**—By the term "Ordinary Construction," as used in this ordinance, is meant the ordinary system of construction in which timber and iron structural parts are not protected with fire-resisting coverings.

**Sec. 71. Materials.**—Materials used in the construction of buildings of all classes shall conform to the following specifications:

**Sec. 72. Foundation Proportions.—Foundations—How Constructed.**—Foundations shall be proportioned to the actual average loads they will have to carry in the completed and occupied building, and not to theoretical or occasional loads.

Foundations shall be constructed of either of the following: Cement concrete, dimension or rubble stones, sewer or paving bricks. If iron or steel is used, filling and coating of same shall be of Portland cement; timber piles covered with grillage of oak timber or concrete. It being provided that where oak grillage is used the top of such grillage must be at least one (1) foot below city datum; wherever sewers in adjoining streets or alleys are below city datum then the top of such oak grillage must be at least one (1) foot below the bottom of such sewers.

**Sec. 73. Pile Foundations—Borings Required—Safe Load Required—Fiber Strain.**—Where pile foundations are used, borings of soil shall first be made to determine the position of the underlying stratum of hard clay or rock, and the piles shall be made long enough to sustain the required load according to approved formulas for pile driving, and such piles shall not be loaded more than 25 tons to each pile. The heads of the piles are to be protected against splitting while they are being driven, and after having been driven the piles are to be sawed off to uniform level and covered with an oak timber grillage, so proportioned that in the transmission of strains from pile to pile the extreme fiber strain in the timbers composing the grillage shall not be more than twelve hundred pounds to the square inch.

**Sec. 74. Foundations Other than Pile.**—If foundations of other materials than piles are used, they shall be so proportioned that the loads upon the soil shall not exceed the limits for different kinds of soil than those hereafter given, to-wit:

**Sec. 75. Load for Clay Fifteen Feet Thick.**—If the soil is a layer of pure clay at least fifteen feet thick, without admixture of any foreign substance excepting gravel, it shall not be loaded more than at the rate of 3,500 pounds per square foot. If the soil is a layer of pure clay at least fifteen feet thick and is dry and thoroughly compressed, it may be loaded not to exceed 4,500 pounds per square foot.

**Sec. 76. Load for Sand Fifteen Feet Thick.**—If the soil is a layer of dry sand fifteen feet or more in thickness, and without admixture of clay, loam or other foreign substance, it shall not be loaded more than at the rate of 4,000 pounds per square foot.



**Sec. 77. Load for Mixed Soil.**—If the soil is a mixture of clay and sand, it shall not be loaded more than at the rate of 3,000 pounds per square foot.

**Sec. 78. Foundations in Wet Soil—Trenches to be Drained.**—In all cases where foundations are built in wet soil, it shall be unlawful to build the same unless the trenches in which the work is being executed are kept free from water by bailing, pumping or otherwise, until after the completion of work upon the foundations.

**Sec. 79. Foundation—Where Not Permitted.**—Foundation shall not be laid on filled or made ground, or on loam, or on any soil containing admixture of organic matter.

**Sec. 80. Depth Below Surface—Least Limit.—Depth Regulated by Sewer—Exceptions.—Sewer Connections to be First Laid.—Foundation of Brick Wall Upon Wooden Sills.—Level of Sills Allowed.**—Foundations must in all cases extend at least four feet below the surface of the ground upon which they are built, and in the case of all buildings forty feet or more in height, foundations shall extend at least to the depth drained by the street sewer in the neighboring streets or alleys; but if such sewers are at a greater depth than ten feet below the sidewalk grade, such foundations need not extend to a greater depth than ten feet, provided that sound, hard soil is found at that depth. In all cases a connection with the street sewer shall be established before beginning the work of laying foundations; excepting and providing that buildings not exceeding one story in height and eighteen feet in height from top of sills to highest point of roof, and side walls not exceeding twelve feet in height, and floor area not exceeding 1,200 feet in superficial area, may have brick walls not less than eight inches in thickness, erected on wooden sills, the sills supported on vertical posts, or piers, sunk four feet below the surface of the ground. The foundations under such posts or piers shall be of wood or stone, each covering not less than five square feet area to support the weight that may rest upon them with safety; sills to be placed not higher than one foot above the established grade on the street fronting the lot upon which the building is erected, where grades are established, and not exceeding six feet above the ground where grades are not established, the sills and space from sills to the ground to be protected with fireproof material.

**Sec. 81. Broken Stone—Sand.—Cement.—Concrete—Mortar—Foundations of.**—Broken stone for concrete in making foundations must be clean and free from dirt and dust. All sand must be free from admixture of loam, and must be otherwise clean and sharp.

Cement must have been kept dry, and must be used fresh from the package: cement which has been permitted to become wet, hard or lumpy before it is mixed into the mortar or concrete, shall not be used.

The use of concrete or mortar of all kinds, the ingredients of which are not thoroughly and completely mixed, and which are not free from lumps or other unmixed portions of any of the ingredients, is prohibited; and also the use of cement mortar which has become partly or wholly set before use. Concrete foundations wherever used must have boxes of plank all around them, and the concrete must be well rammed in individual layers not more than six inches each in thickness. The ramming must be continued until the water stands on the top of the mass of concrete.

**Sec. 82. Steel Rails on Beams in Concrete.**—If steel or iron rails or beams are used as parts of foundations, they must be thoroughly imbedded in a concrete, the ingredients of which must be such that after proper ramming, the interior of the mass will be free from cavities. The beams or rails must be entirely enveloped in concrete, and around the exposed external surfaces of such concrete foundations there must be a coating of a standard cement mortar not less than one inch thick.

**Sec. 83. Concrete Foundations—Steps—Safe Load Where Reinforced by Beams.**—If concrete foundations are used by themselves and without the insertion of iron or steel beams or rails, the offsets on top of same shall not be more than one-half the height of the respective courses, and such concrete foundations must not be loaded more than 8,000 pounds per square foot. If reinforced by iron or steel beams or rails, the loads and offsets in the same must be so adjusted that the fiber strain upon the metal, if iron, shall not exceed 12,000 pounds per square inch, or, if steel, that the fiber strain shall not exceed 16,000 pounds per square inch.

**Sec. 84. Dimension Stone.—Safe Load.**—Dimension stones must have uniform beds, and the offsets in the same, where two or more layers are used, must not be more than three-quarters of the height of the individual stones. They must be set with full beds of cement mortar under their entire area, and in such manner that they will not rock after being set. Dimension stone in foundations shall not be subjected to a load of more than 10,000 pounds per square foot in piers.

If the beds of the stones are dressed and leveled off to uniform surface and the stones are set in a standard cement mortar, this strain may be increased to 14,000 pounds per square foot.

**Sec. 85. Rubble Stone.**—Rubble foundations and rubble walls must be built of approximately square and flat-bedded stones, well and thoroughly bonded in both directions

of the walls, each stone thoroughly bedded in mortar under its entire area. Wherever walls of any kind are used as curb walls, their exterior surfaces must be rendered approximately water-tight by a coating of a standard cement mortar.

**Sec. 86. Use of Soft Brick — Bond—Safe Load.**—The use of soft bricks is prohibited in all parts of buildings exposed to the weather and in internal or external piers. The bond of brickwork shall be formed by laying one course of headers for every five courses of stretchers. Brickwork in walls laid in a standard Portland cement mortar shall not be loaded more than 25,000 pounds per square foot. Brickwork laid in an ordinary cement mortar shall not be loaded more than 18,000 pounds per square foot. Brickwork in walls laid in lime mortar shall not be loaded more than 13,000 pounds per square foot.

**Sec. 87. Walls—Ledges.**—Whenever walls sixteen inches or less in thickness shall be used for the support of ordinary joists in buildings of Classes I, IV and V, ledges four inches wide shall be formed for the support of such joists. Wherever in buildings of Class II joists rest upon walls twelve inches or less in thickness, ledges four inches wide shall be formed for the support of such joists. Wherever in buildings of Class III joists rest upon enclosing or upon party walls eight inches thick there shall be ledges projecting two (2) inches from such walls, and the joists shall not extend into the main walls more than two (2) inches. In buildings of all classes where furring strips, whether combustible or incombustible, are used on brick walls, there shall be ledges equal to the thickness of such furring strip upon such walls, and in all cases where ledges are built, they are to be carried up to and leveled off on the line of the tops of the joists.

**Sec. 88. Pressed Brick Facing — Bond Joints.**—If pressed brick facing are used, they must be bonded into their backing every seventh course. Bond shall be established by solid headers, or by blind headers, or by means of metallic anchors. In the case of piers faced with pressed brick, only solid headers shall be used, but bond stones or iron bond plates may be substituted for such headers. Pressed brick in all cases must be so laid as to have full bearing of mortar under its entire surface. The laying of pressed brick merely with a joint all around the outer edge of the bricks shall be unlawful.

**Sec. 89. Brick Piers — Offsets — Bond Stone — Cap Stone.**—In building brick piers, there shall be provided at every offset in each pier, or at every point where such brick pier receives the load, a bond stone at least eight inches thick, and at the top of each pier a capstone at least ten inches thick, or in all such cases a bond plate of cast or rolled iron, which stones or plates if at the top of such piers shall cover the entire surface of such pier, and shall in all cases be adapted to receiving the load to be imposed and shall be made of a strength which will keep the fiber strain upon the material used within the limits elsewhere herein stated.

**Sec. 90. Arches for Support of Floors.**—Hollow tile and porous terra cotta may be used in the form of flat arches for the support of floors and roofs; such floor arches having a height of at least two inches for each foot of span. The arches must be so constructed that the joints of the same point to a common center; the butts of the arches shall be carefully fitted to the beams supporting them; and there shall be a cross rib for every six inches or fractional part thereof in height; and in addition to these there shall also be diagonal ribs in the butts. Floor arches made in the form of a segment of a circle or ellipse must be constructed upon the same principle. Such arches, whether flat or curved, shall have their beds well filled with mortar, and the centers shall not be struck until the mortar has been set.

Where hollow tile blocks are used for building partitions or as enclosing walls, the joints shall be well filled with mortar.

**Sec. 91. Stone Facing Without Bond Courses.—Stone Facing With Bond Courses.**—Stone may be used as facing for brick walls under the following conditions: If the facing is ashlar, without bond courses, and the individual courses thereof measure in height between bond stones more than six times the thickness of the ashlar, then each piece of ashlar facing shall be united to the brickwork with iron anchors at least two to each piece and reaching at least eight inches over the brick wall, and hooked into the stone facing as well as the brick backing. Wherever ashlar as before described is used, it shall not be counted as forming part of the bearing surface of the wall, and the brick backing shall be of the thickness of wall herein specified for the different kinds of building.

If stone facing is used with bond courses at a distance apart of not more than four times the thickness of the ashlar, and where the width of bearing of the bond courses upon the backing of such ashlar is at least twice the thickness of the ashlar, and in no case less than eight inches, then such ashlar facing shall be counted as forming part of the wall, and the total thickness of wall and facing shall not be required to be more than herein specified for walls of the different classes of buildings.

**Sec. 92. Stresses—Cast-Iron Fiber—Strains—Length.—Stresses in Pounds per Square Inch.**—The stresses in materials hereafter used in construction produced by the calculated strains due to their own weight and applied loads, shall in no case exceed the following:

## CAST IRON.

Extreme fiber strains tension..... 2,500 lbs.  
 For columns..... 10,000 lbs.

Reduced by Gordon's formula. Reduced for eccentric load.

No cast-iron column shall have a length to exceed twenty times its diameter, or least side.

### STRESSES IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

	Wrought Iron.	Steel.
Extreme fiber stresses, I beams and shapes.....	12,000	16,000
Extreme fiber stresses, built beams.....	10,000	15,000
Tension.....	12,000	15,000
Shearing.....	7,500	10,000
Direct bearing pins and rivets.....	15,000	20,000
Bending on pins.....	18,000	22,500
*For columns and compression members.....	12,000	15,000

\*Reduced for ratio of length of column to its last radius of gyration by approved modern formulae. Reduced for eccentric load.

### Sec. 92. Timber—Stresses in Pounds per Square Inch.—Posts—Stresses per Square Inch.—

#### TIMBER—STRESSES IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

	On Extreme Fiber.	Shearing Along Grain.	Compression Per- pendicular to Grain.
White pine and spruce.....	750	80	150
White oak.....	1,000	150	250
Long-leaved yellow pine.....	1,250	100	250

#### POSTS WITH FLAT ENDS.

- L. Length of post in inches.  
 D. Least side or diameter of post in inches.  
 S. Stress per square inch.

White Pine and Spruce.			L. L. Yellow Pine.			White Oak.		
L.	D.	S.	L.	D.	S.	L.	D.	S.
0-10	625	....	0-15	1,000	....	750		
10-35	500	....	15-30	875	....	650		
35-45	375	....	30-40	750	....	560		
45-50	250	....	40-45	625	....	400		
....	...	....	45-50	500	....	375		

Sec. 94. **Fireproofing Defined.**—Protection of Steel.—Support of Fireproofing for Same.—Fireproofing of the steel and iron structural parts of buildings shall, for the purposes of this ordinance, be defined as follows:

All iron or steel used as a supporting member of the external construction of any building exceeding 90 feet in height, shall be protected as against the effect of external changes of temperature and of fire, by a covering of brick, terra cotta or fire clay tile, completely enveloping said structural members of iron and steel. If of brick, it shall not be less than 8 inches thick. If of hollow tile, it shall not be less than 8 inches thick, and there shall be at least two sets of air spaces between the iron and steel members and the outside of the hollow tile covering. In all cases, the brick or hollow tile shall be bedded in mortar close up to the iron or steel members, and all joints shall be made full and solid.

Wherever stone facing is used, it shall be an additional thickness to the column covering above specified.

Where skeleton construction is used for the whole or part of a building, these enveloping materials shall be independently supported on the skeleton frame for each individual story.

Sec. 95. **Iron or Steel Plates for Support of Fireproofing.**—If iron or steel plates are used in each story for the support of this covering within the said story, such plates must be of sufficient strength to carry within the limits of fiber strain for iron and steel elsewhere specified in this ordinance, the enveloping material for the said story, and such plates may extend to within two inches of the exterior of said covering.

Sec. 96. **Backing for Terra Cotta.**—If terra cotta is used as part of such fireproof enclosure, it shall be backed up with brick or hollow tile; whichever is used, being, however, of such dimensions and laid up in such manner that the backing will be built into the cavities of the terra cotta in such manner as to secure perfect bond between the terra cotta facing and its backing.

Sec. 97. **Horizontal Filling—Thickness.**—The horizontal filling between the iron and steel vertical members of skeleton constructions shall be of brick or terra cotta, and in no case of less thickness than 12 inches, subject to the same conditions as to bond and



courses as specified for the enveloping material of structural members, and these horizontal fillings shall be bonded into the enclosures of the vertical members.

**Sec. 98. Top Covering.**—The upper surfaces of all breaks or offsets in external coverings and fillings and walls, as well as the tops of walls, shall be covered with stone, terra cotta or fire clay copings set in cement mortar, and having lapped joints pointed with cement.

**Sec. 99. Internal Covering.**—The internal structural parts of buildings of the skeleton construction shall be fireproofed by coverings of brick, hollow tile, or porous terra cotta.

**Sec. 100. Covering of Interior columns.**—In the case of buildings of Class I, the coverings of interior columns shall be, if of brick, not less than 8 inches thick; if of hollow tile, these coverings shall be in two consecutive layers, each not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. If the fireproof covering is made of porous terra cotta, it shall consist of at least two layers not less than two inches thick each. Whether hollow tile or porous terra cotta is used, the two consecutive layers shall be so applied that neither the vertical nor the horizontal joints in the same shall be opposite each other, and each course shall be so anchored and bonded within itself as to form an independent and stable structure.

In all cases there shall be on the outside of the tile a covering of plastering with any standard cement mortar or of other mortar of equal hardness and efficiency when set.

In all places where plastering is used in connection with fireproof construction, asbestos plastering or a material equally as good shall be used.

**Sec. 101. Protective Covering for Fireproofing.**—In places where there is trucking or wheeling or other handling of packages of any kind, the lower five feet of the fireproofing of such pillars shall be encased in a protective covering either of sheet iron or oak plank, which covering shall be kept continually in good repair.

**Sec. 102. Metallic Lath Fireproofing.**—In buildings of "slow burning" construction, if plastering or metallic lath be used as fireproofing for columns, it shall be in two layers. The metallic lath shall in each case be fastened to metallic furrings, and the plastering upon the same shall be made with cement. Protection for the lower five feet shall be required in this case the same as where porous terra cotta or hollow tile covering is used. In all places where plastering is used in connection with fireproof construction, asbestos plastering or a material equally as good shall be used.

**Sec. 103. Fireproof Coverings for Internal Columns in Class II.**—In buildings belonging to Class II, the fireproof covering for internal columns is to be made the same as specified for the buildings of Classes I, IV and V, excepting only that but one covering of hollow tile or porous terra cotta, and but two layers of any covering made of plastering on metallic lath, are to be used.

In all places where plastering is used in connection with fireproof construction, asbestos plastering or material equally as good shall be used.

**Sec. 104. Covering of Iron or Steel Beams, Classes I, IV and V.**—The fireproof covering of iron or steel beams and girders in buildings of Classes I, IV and V, shall be effected with either of the materials before specified. If hollow tiles are used, the tiles shall be set close to the metal to be protected, and there shall be two air spaces within the tile of at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch each. If plastering on metal lath is used, the furring shall be also metal. There shall be two thicknesses of such plastering on metallic laths.

In all places where plastering is used in connection with fireproof construction, asbestos plastering or a material equally as good, shall be used.

**Sec. 105. Air Space.**—For buildings of Class II only one air space will be required in the fire protection covering.

**Sec. 106. Limitation in Changing Class of Building.**—If buildings of Class II are partly used for the purposes of Classes I, IV and V, the method of fireproofing the structural iron or steel in the whole of any story, any part of which is so used, and in the whole of the story above and below the same, shall be as called for in buildings of Classes I, IV and V.

**Sec. 107. Coverings of Beams.** In all cases, the covering of beams, if of hollow tile or porous terra cotta, shall be so applied as to be supported entirely by the beams or girders protected, and shall be held in place entirely by the support of the flanges of such beams or girders, and by the mortar used in setting. Wire binding and anchors shall not be used as fastenings of such fireproof covering.

**Sec. 108. Arches as Filling Between Floor Beams.**—The filling between the individual iron or steel beams supporting the floors of fireproof buildings, shall be made of brick arches or concrete arches or hollow tile arches. Brick arches shall not be less than 4 inches thick, and shall have a raise of at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches to each foot of span between the beams. If the span of such arches is more than 6 feet, the thickness of the same shall not be less than 8 inches. If hollow tile arches having a straight soffit are used, the thickness of such arches shall not be less than at the rate of 2 inches per each foot of span. If concrete arches are used, the concrete in the same shall not be strained more than 100 pounds per square inch if the concrete is made of crushed stone, nor more

than 50 pounds square inch if the concrete is made of cinders. In all cases, no matter what the material or form of the arches used, the protection of the bottom flanges of the beams, and so much of the web of the same as is not covered by the arches shall be made as before specified for the covering of beams and girders.

**Sec. 109. Walls—Thickness of.**—The thickness of walls hereinafter specified and set forth in the tables for the various classes of buildings, shall be, for each class of buildings, intended to apply to the external enclosing walls, and also to such internal walls as may be required under the specifications of the different classes of building for the support of floors and roofs.

**Sec. 110. Bay Windows and Light Shafts—Material for.**—Bay or oriel windows and light shafts may be built of combustible material only in the following cases: In buildings of Classes I, II and III, of four (4) stories or less in height, provided such bay and oriel windows or light shafts shall not have a greater width than twelve (12) feet at wall line of building, and that no such bay or oriel window or light shaft shall be more than three stories in height above the first or main story of such buildings, and provided that the outside walls, roofs and soffits of such bay or oriel windows and light shafts, when so constructed, shall be covered with sheet metal or other incombustible material. In all other cases, bay and oriel windows and light shafts shall be constructed entirely of incombustible material, and all supports thereof shall be so proportioned that the limit of stress on such supports shall not exceed those hereinbefore scheduled.

**Sec. 111. Limitations of.**—The limitations of bay and oriel windows projecting over the street line of one building and the number and position of any such bay or oriel windows on any building, shall be as follows:

First—No such bay or oriel window shall be at a less distance than twelve (12) feet from the sidewalk grade.

Second—No such bay or oriel window shall project more than three feet over a street line of any building.

Third—No such bay or oriel window shall have a greater street frontage than fifteen feet.

Fourth—There shall not be more than one bay or oriel window for any twenty feet of frontage, and no two bay or oriel windows shall be built nearer to each other than five feet. Nothing herein contained shall, however, limit the number and size of bay and oriel windows which are built in such a manner as not to project over the street line of the building of which they form a part; provided, such bay or oriel windows shall be built entirely of incombustible material.

**Sec. 112. Construction of Buildings.—Height of Buildings.**—Buildings of Classes I, II and III, which are 100 feet or more in height, shall be made entirely of fireproof construction.

Buildings of Classes I, II and III, less than 100 feet and more than 60 feet in height, shall be built entirely of slow-burning or mill construction.

Buildings of Classes I, II and III, less than 60 feet in height, may be built of ordinary construction.

The limits of heights of buildings, hereinbefore given for non-fireproof buildings, shall be from the sidewalk level to the highest point of roof thereof.

No building shall be erected in the City of Chicago of greater height than 150 feet from the sidewalk level to the highest point of external bearing walls.

**Sec. 113. Wind Pressure—Precautions Against.**—In the case of all buildings, the height of which is more than one and one-half times their least horizontal dimension, allowances shall be made for wind pressure which shall not be figured at less than 30 pounds for each square foot of exposed surface. In buildings of skeleton construction the metal frame must be designed to resist this wind pressure.

**Sec. 114. Basement—Meaning of.**—Wherever in this ordinance the word "basement" story is used, it is intended to mean that the floor of such story is at a distance of two feet or more below the level of the sidewalk, and that its height does not exceed eleven feet in the clear. If the floor of such story is nearer than two feet to the sidewalk grade, or if its height in the clear is more than eleven feet, it shall be counted as the first story of the building in which it occurs.

**Sec. 115. Enclosures Upon Roofs.—Parapets and Balustrades Upon Roofs.**—It shall be permitted to erect on the roofs of all buildings skylights, enclosures for water tanks and enclosures for elevator machinery, the construction of all of which enclosures shall be, if sixty feet or more above the sidewalk level, entirely of incombustible material.

The erection of parapet walls or of balustrades constructed entirely of incombustible material is permitted above the roof level of buildings of all classes, and in addition to the heights herein fixed for the same.

**Sec. 116. Fire Walls—When Dispensed With.**—Fire walls of brick not less than twelve inches thick shall be built extending above the roofs of all buildings if such roofs are flat, and also above the roofs of all buildings where the same abut against another building, or where the same stand upon any line of any lot, excepting street or alley



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lines. Provided, that where 8-inch walls are permitted in the top story of buildings, the fire walls shall be of the same thickness. Such fire walls, where they stand upon lot lines or where they are over the dividing walls between buildings, or over the dividing walls in the interiors of buildings, where such are called for by this ordinance by reason of the great area of such building, shall extend at least three feet above the roofs of such buildings. Fire walls upon street and alley lines shall extend not less than eighteen inches above the roofs of such buildings. Fire walls may be dispensed with on street and alley lines if the tops of the roof boards and roof joists are protected as against fire for a distance of at least five feet from such street or alley lines by a coating of deafening mortar on hollow tile or porous tile at least two inches thick. Fire walls at street and alley lines may also be dispensed with in all cases where the entire framing and material of the roof shall be made strictly fireproof.

Walls facing upon courts and light shafts shall be treated in the same category with walls facing upon streets and alleys.

Fire walls must be covered with a weatherproof coping of incombustible material.

**Sec. 117. Incombustible Window and Door Sills.**—Window and door sills shall be made of incombustible material. Oak timber used for door sills and not less than eight inches thick by the full width of the wall in which such sills occur, shall, for the purpose of this ordinance, be counted incombustible, but no other form or use of wood construction shall be considered incombustible.

**Sec. 118. Pillars and Lintels Supporting Store Fronts.**—The pillars and lintels supporting store fronts shall not be made of wood in buildings more than twenty-five feet above the sidewalk grade.

**Sec. 119. Shingle Roof.—Gravel Roof.—Construction of Roofs.—Pitch of Roofs.—Rise of Roof Above Limit of Height.**—The use of shingle roofs or of other forms of combustible roof covering upon buildings erected or altered within the fire limits is prohibited.

Roofs whose slope is not more than three inches per foot horizontal, and the covering of which is made with a composition of felt and gravel, shall be considered incombustible under the provisions of this ordinance, and may be used upon buildings of all classes.

In the case of all buildings less than sixty feet in height, roofs having a slope of more than that specified for composition roofs may be made of timber and board construction, and shall be covered with slate or glazed tile or metal. The roofs upon buildings sixty or more feet and less than ninety feet high, and of greater slope than three inches to the foot, and less slope than thirty degrees with the horizon, shall, if made of timber construction, have a fireproof covering upon the roof boards, which shall be made either of mortar or porous terra cotta or plaster boards, and which shall be at least two inches thick. If this covering is made upon the roof boards, wooden strips shall be inserted and securely fastened to the wooden substructure at regular intervals between the fireproof covering, and a weatherproof covering of sheet metal, slate or glazed tile shall be securely fastened thereto.

In the case of buildings which are entirely fireproof in their construction and of which the roof is also entirely of fireproof construction, the roof may rise above the limit of height of wall fixed by this ordinance for such buildings at a slope not to exceed thirty degrees with the horizon, and to a height not exceeding ten feet above limitation of height of such wall. The space enclosed by such roof above the legal limitation of the height of such wall may be used as an enclosure for pipes, ventilating or elevator machinery, or for ventilating ducts, but it shall not be lawful to use said attic space for purposes of storage, business or residence.

**Sec. 120. Pipes Carrying Water from Roof.**—The water from all roofs shall be carried to the street sewers in metal conductor pipes, which must be continually maintained in such condition that leaks therein will not cause the water to soak into the walls or any other part of the building.

**Sec. 121. Cornices — Gutters — Eaves — Parapets — Bay Windows.** — Where sheet metal cornices or external sheet metal gutters are used, their entire framework and covering shall be of metal, and the walls shall extend behind all such cornices or gutters along their entire height. All metal work in and about any cornice, gutter, eave or parapet, or in or about any bay, or oriel window, shall be supported by suitable brackets placed not more than four feet apart and firmly secured to the wall. Wood shall not be used as the support of any gutter or cornice for buildings of one hundred feet or more in height.

**Sec. 122. Towers, Domes and Spires—Construction of.**—Towers, Domes and spires may be built on top of the roofs of buildings of Classes I, II and III but shall not occupy more than one-fourth of the street frontage of any building, and none shall in any case have a base area of more than 1,600 square feet. And such towers, domes or spires, if any part thereof is built to a height of more than sixty feet and less than ninety feet, shall be of slow-burning construction, and if of greater height than ninety

feet above the sidewalk shall be of fireproof construction: and in all cases where the area of such spire, dome or tower exceeds one hundred square feet, its supports shall be carried down to the ground, and shall be, if the construction supported is more than sixty feet and less than ninety feet high, of slow-burning construction, and if more than ninety feet high, of fireproof construction.

**Sec. 123. Skylights—Construction of.—Glass in.**—Any skylight on the roof of any buildings of Classes I and IV and Class II over two stories in height, shall have the sides, sashes and frames constructed of metal: or of wood metal clad on all exterior surfaces.

The glass in all skylights shall have, at least six inches over same, a strong wire netting (wire not lighter than No. 8 and mesh not coarser than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch), unless the glass contains a wire netting within itself.

**Sec. 124. Projection of Cornices—Belt Courses—Balconies.—Verandas—Porticos—Balconies—Construction of.**—No cornice, belt course or balcony shall project more than three feet over the street line of any building, nor be less than twelve feet above sidewalk grade, and no cornice, balcony, string course, portico or veranda, if projecting over the street line of any building, shall be built in its entirety of other than incombustible material. It shall, however, be permitted to build verandas, porticos and balconies upon buildings less than sixty feet in height of combustible material, provided that no part thereof projects over the street line of the buildings of which they form part.

If verandas or porticos are to be enclosed the filling or enclosing walls must be made of incombustible material, the only exception being in case such porticos or verandas are to be made part of a storm house or of a storm door enclosure, which, however, shall in no case be more than twelve feet high, nor shall it occupy a greater frontage than two feet more than the width of the inner doors for which the storm doors are made. Permits for the erection of such storm houses or storm door enclosures may be issued subject to the provision that the same shall be maintained only from the first of November to first of May following, and that the storm house or storm door enclosure, for which such permit is issued, shall not be used for the display of merchandise or any other thing whatsoever, but shall be used only for protection from severe and inclement weather. Such storm houses or storm door enclosures shall not extend more than three feet beyond the building line of the building in front of which the same shall be erected. The fee for each permit for storm house or storm door enclosure shall be two (\$2) dollars.

**Sec. 125.—Sidewalks—Occupation of by Parts of Buildings.**—The use of any part of the sidewalks for steps or for open areas is prohibited, but porticos or other entrance features, if not more than thirty feet in height, may be made to project upon the sidewalk thirty inches, but no more. Provided, that where sidewalk space is less than fourteen feet, no projection shall be permitted, and provided that such projection shall only be as an architectural feature and shall in no case be used as a show window, vestibule or for business purposes.

The foregoing prohibition for the use of sidewalk space for steps or areas shall not apply to existing buildings, but if material alteration in or additions to existing buildings are to be made, then such steps and open areas shall be made to conform to the provisions of this ordinance.

**Sec. 126. Space Beneath Sidewalks.**—In all cases where the space under sidewalks is connected with the basement of any building, the covering of the same and all the supports of such covering shall be made entirely of incombustible material, and the occupant of such space under any sidewalk shall be considered and treated as the tenant at will of the City of Chicago.

**Sec. 127. Height Above Roof.—Interior Chimneys—Walls of.—Flues—Height Above Roof.—Flues—Linings of.—Interior Chimneys—Framing Around.**—No chimney shall be built with less than four (4) inches thick brick walls, and no chimney having a greater flue area than 200 square inches shall have walls less than eight (8) inches thick: provided that in all cases where chimneys are built with walls less than eight inches thick the same shall have flue liners of fire clay or terra cotta in their entire length.

All chimneys having an area of not more than 200 square inches or less, shall be carried up to at least five feet above the highest part of roof of the building of which it is a part, if such roof is a flat roof. If the roof is a pitched roof, the chimney shall be carried up at least two feet above same.

Chimneys having a greater flue area than 600 square inches shall have surrounding walls of at least sixteen inches of brickwork, and such walls shall be built hollow with at least four inches hollow space in such walls. At a height of fifty feet above smoke inlet the thickness of the surrounding brickwork can be reduced to twelve inches, but in all cases the surrounding walls of chimneys of this or any other size shall be so proportioned that the brickwork in same will not be subject to a greater stress than elsewhere herein fixed as the maximum safe stress for brickwork. For chimneys having a greater flue area than 1,000 square inches the thickness of walls shall be increased above the thickness above specified, four inches for each increase of 1,000 square inches or fractional part thereof.



All flues having a greater area than 250 square inches and not more than 600 square inches, shall be carried up at least twelve feet above highest point of roof of building of which they form part; and all flues having a greater area than 600 square inches and not more than 900 square inches, shall be carried up at least twenty feet above highest point of roof. All chimneys having a greater area than 900 square inches shall be carried to a height of at least twelve feet above any roof within a radius of sixty feet; provided, that the top of such chimney shall not be less than twenty feet above the roof of the building of which it forms a part.

All flues having a greater area than 400 square inches shall be lined on the inside with fire brick laid in fire clay, which lining shall start at least two feet below the smoke inlet, and for flues having an area of from 400 to 600 square inches shall extend twelve feet above smoke inlet, and for all flues of more than 500 square inches and not more than 1,000 square inches, shall extend twenty feet above smoke inlet, and for all flues having a greater area than 1,000 square inches shall extend at least thirty feet above smoke inlet. If an internal smoke pipe of cast-iron or steel is used, so much of the bickwork as is inside of the insulating cavity of the stack may be omitted. Wrought-iron or steel smoke stacks shall, however, be lined with fire brick for at least thirty feet of their height.

No joists or girders shall rest and be supported on the walls of any chimney, and the framing around chimneys of all kinds shall be so constructed that in no case will any joists or timbers be placed nearer than two inches from the outside face of walls of flues, and in no case shall the distance from the inside of any flue to any joists or timbers be less than eight inches, where flue liners are used, and twelve inches where flue liners are omitted.

The foregoing applies only to chimneys which are enclosed by, or form part of, the interior of any building.

**Sec. 128. External Chimneys—Location of.—Walls of Abutting Building.—Built of Iron or Steel. Isolated Chimneys.—Foundation of Smoke Stacks.**—Chimneys may be built outside of the walls of existing buildings (but not in such manner as to encroach upon any street or alley) and shall be built as follows:

If at least one side of such chimney abuts entirely upon the wall of an existing building and the chimney is throughout its entire length securely and firmly anchored to the walls of said existing building, the wall of such chimney may be built of hollow tiles, in which case, however, it shall have a cast-iron base, lined with fire brick, and extending to a height of at least ten feet above the street or alley grade.

Such external chimney may also be built of rolled steel or iron of not less than one-fourth inch thick and lined with fire bricks, laid in fire clay, for at least forty feet above street or alley grade, or it may be built throughout its entire height of cast iron, in which case the first ten feet above street or alley grade shall be lined with fire brick, laid in fire clay.

If isolated chimneys are built, they shall also have hollow walls, and shall be so designed and constructed that the stress upon any part thereof, due from the weight of the stack itself and from wind pressure, shall never exceed the limits elsewhere in this ordinance fixed as the maximum stress for brick masonry.

The foundations of smoke stacks, whether inside or outside of buildings, or whether connected with the same or isolated, shall be designed and built in conformity with the provisions relating to foundations of buildings hereinbefore given.

**Sec. 129. Metallic Chimneys Passing Through Floors and Roofs.**—Metallic chimneys or smoke pipes shall not be used inside of any building in such manner as to pass through the floors or roofs of the same, unless such metallic smoke pipes or chimneys are enclosed in brick or tile walls, with an air-space between the enclosing walls and the smoke pipe from bottom to top.

**Sec. 130. Smoke Pipes Passing Through Partitions. — Smoke Flues — Woodwork Around.**—Where smoke pipes of diameter twelve inches or less pass through a wood or a plastered stud partition, they shall be surrounded either by a body of brick, hollow tile, porous terra cotta or other substance, measuring at least eight inches all around such smoke pipe.

Smoke flues of less diameter than twelve inches shall be kept at least twelve inches distant from any woodwork, and such woodwork immediately over and for a distance of two feet on each side of such smoke pipe must be covered with sheet metal or with porous terra cotta or hollow tile or with plaster.

Smoke pipes of greater diameter than twelve inches and less area than six square feet, must be kept at least twenty inches away from any woodwork, and such woodwork must be protected as before specified for the smaller smoke pipes to a distance of four feet on each side of such smoke pipe.

Wherever smoke pipes of larger area than six square feet are used they shall be kept at least three feet distant from any woodwork, and such woodwork for a distance of at least six feet on either side of said smoke pipe shall be protected as before specified for smaller pipes.

Sec. 131. **Floors, Protection of—Around Boilers, Furnaces, Etc.—Ceiling, Protection of—Around Boilers, Furnaces, Etc.**—Wherever steam boilers or furnaces or ovens, coffee roasters or other structures in which fires are maintained, are set inside of a building or in a room with wooden floor or ceiling construction, the floor of the same shall be protected by a covering of brick or concrete not less than five inches thick set in mortar upon a continuous sheet-metal bearing plate not less than 3-16 of an inch thick, all the joints of which are to be securely riveted and the edges of which are to be turned up five inches all around. This foundation of sheet metal and brick and concrete shall extend under the whole of the fire box and ash pit of such steam boiler or furnace or other structure, and to a distance of not less than ten feet in front and at least four feet on the other three sides of the same. The space between the tops of such steam boilers or furnaces and any wood ceiling construction shall in no case be less than three feet, and the under side of such wood ceiling construction shall in all cases be protected either by two consecutive coatings of plastering on metallic lath or wire netting, which shall be kept at least two inches distant from each other, and which metallic lath or wire netting shall be applied by means of metal furring strips, or this protection of the woodwork shall be made by a covering of at least two inches of porous terra cotta plastered on the under side, or by a covering of hollow tile with two air spaces at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch each between the wood and the under surface thereof, which under surface shall also be covered with a heavy coat of plastering.

Sec. 132. **Cupolas of Foundries.** Cupolas of foundries shall extend at least ten feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of forty feet of such cupola and shall be covered on top with wire netting.

Sec. 133. **Pipes for Distribution of Hot Air.** Where pipes are used for the distribution of hot air in buildings, such pipes must be made of metal and double. The space between the two metal pipes shall be at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Such pipes are to be made with air-tight joints and to be securely fastened to the partitions through which they pass.

Sec. 134. **Registers—Openings in Floor For.—Material for Ducts, Pipes and Registers.**—The openings in floors for hot air registers shall be surrounded with borders of incombustible material not less than two inches wide, and firmly and securely set in place, and bedded in plaster of paris. The register boxes shall be double, the distance between the two thicknesses of tin being at least one inch.

Where the air conveyed through pipes is heated in an ordinary hot-air furnace, or in any other apparatus, by direct contact of the air with a fire box, the material used for these double ducts, pipes and register boxes shall be in bright tin, and the joints shall be double-seamed, but not soldered. Where the air is heated by contact with hot water or steam pipes, any other sheet metal may be used for the pipes, and the use of double pipes is not obligatory.

Sec. 135. **Thickness of Walls of Class I.**—The following regulations shall govern the construction of buildings belonging to Class I:

The thickness of their surrounding walls and of all dividing walls in the same, carrying the load of floors or roof, shall be made as indicated in the following table, to-wit:

	Basement.	STORIES.											
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
One-story.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two-story.....	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three-story.....	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four-story.....	20	20	16	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five-story.....	24	20	20	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six-story.....	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven-story.....	24	20	20	20	20	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eight-story.....	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine-story.....	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Ten-story.....	28	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	.....	.....
Eleven-story.....	28	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16	.....
Twelve-story.....	32	28	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	16

Sec. 136. **Stairs, Shafts, Shaving Pits—Walls Surrounding.—Ventilating Ducts, Chutes—Walls Surrounding.**—The walls surrounding stairs, and also the walls of elevator shafts and shaving pits, shall not be less than eight inches thick, and their thickness shall be increased with increase of height to a sufficient extent to keep the load on the brickwork within the maximum load elsewhere herein specified. No 8-inch wall shall be more than two stories high and not more than twelve feet high between lateral supports. Walls surrounding ventilating ducts, and rubbish and ash chutes, shall be constructed in



accordance with the regulations governing the construction of smoke flues elsewhere herein contained.

**Sec. 137. Exception to Table of Thickness of Walls.**—If buildings of Class I are erected of less depth than 100 feet from front to rear or between cross walls, or if the walls supporting their floors and roofs are less than twenty-five feet apart, the thickness of the walls given in the aforesaid table may be reduced by four inches, excepting only that no wall in such buildings shall be less than twelve inches thick.

**Sec. 138. Ice Houses.**—Houses to be used exclusively for the storage of ice may be constructed of wood with incombustible roofing, the walls to be enclosed with an envelope of incombustible material; 8-inch brick walls with proper foundations of masonry may be used for such envelopes; iron or slate may be used, but no coating of mineral substance, or "fireproof paint," so called, shall be considered as incombustible, and such houses shall be used for no other purpose than the storage of ice.

**Sec. 139. Stairs in Class I.**—In buildings of Class I, which are used as workshops or in which, if they are used as salesrooms, there is an occupation of the same at any time by 100 or more persons, there shall be at least two staircases, each not less than four feet wide. If the number of persons occupying such buildings exceeds 300, then the width of the stairs in the same shall be increased to five feet. If the number of persons occupying such premises exceeds 800, three stairways five feet in width each shall be constructed. And if the number of persons occupying such premises exceeds 1,200, they shall be governed as regards the number, size and construction of stairways, by the regulations laid down for buildings of Class IV.

In all cases the stairs shall be located at as great a distance as practicable from each other.

The foregoing specifications as to stairs apply to non-fireproof buildings only. For fireproof buildings, one less flight of stairs than above called for may be sufficient in each case, unless the floor area exceeds 7,000 square feet, in which case there shall not be less than two stairs in any building of Class I.

And no stairways shall hereafter be constructed around or alongside elevator shafts in buildings over four stories in height, unless said stairways are separated from the elevator shaft by a fireproof wall.

**Sec. 140. Stairs and Fire Escapes—Obstruction of.**—It shall be unlawful, under any circumstances, to close up or obstruct during the occupation for business purposes of any building, the stairs or fire escapes or the approaches leading thereto, and no change in the position or construction of either shall be made, unless the permission so to do of the Building Department first shall have been obtained.

**Sec. 141. Door Openings at Street Level—Class I.**—The aggregate width of door opening at the street level in buildings of Class I shall be equal to the aggregate width of stairways hereinbefore specified, and such doors shall not be locked during business hours or while such buildings are occupied by large numbers of people.

**Sec. 142. Increasing Height of Class I.**—In all cases where buildings of Class I, already built, of ordinary construction, are to be increased in height above the height of 60 feet or above the height of 100 feet, the additional parts of such buildings shall be constructed as herein provided for buildings over 60 feet high or over 100 feet high, respectively, and shall be made to conform in all respects and throughout their entire extent to the requirements of buildings of this class more than 60 feet or 100 feet high, respectively, before it shall be lawful to occupy them.

**Sec. 143. Space Between Ceiling and Roof of Class I.**—In buildings of Class I, if the enclosed space between the ceilings and the roof is of less average height than six feet, then the ceiling and roof and all the structural parts of the same are to be made either of "mill construction," or "slow burning;" and in all cases means of access satisfactory to the Fire Marshal shall be given to this space between ceiling and roof.

**Sec. 144. Doors and Windows When Provided with Shutters.**—Wherever the distance between doors and windows of buildings on opposite sides of alleys or courts shall be 30 feet or less, such door or window openings shall be provided with shutters made of iron, wire glass or prisms, not exceeding four inches square, glazed in fireproof metal. The wire glass or the prisms to be set in hollow iron frames.

**Sec. 145. Dividing Walls—When Required in Class I.**—Dividing walls will be required in buildings of Class I as follows: For buildings of ordinary construction if their floor area exceeds 9,000 square feet; for buildings of slow-burning or mill construction if their area exceeds 12,000 square feet; for fireproof buildings if their area exceeds 15,000 square feet. In each of the before mentioned cases such buildings shall be subdivided by brick walls built of the thickness given in the table for the thickness of enclosing walls, and all doors and other openings in such walls shall have iron doors or shutters at each side of same. And the buildings so subdivided shall be treated as regards stairs and fire escapes the same as two or more separate buildings.

**Sec. 146. Openings Inserted in Dividing Walls.**—If openings are to be inserted in dividing walls, as before described, or in dividing walls between non-fireproof and fireproof buildings or parts of buildings, they shall be made as follows:



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They shall have doors placed on each side of each opening in such walls, which doors shall be made of No. 12 plate iron with a continuous 2 by 2 by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch angle iron frame extending all around the same and the plate riveted thereto with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rivets, placed four inches between centers. If such doors are made double they must have cross bars, levers, and hooks so arranged that when the doors are closed they will be of strength equal to that of a single door. All doors must be hung on frames made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 4 inch iron stiffened with an angle iron extending all around the same and fitting up snug to the wall. The frames must be fastened to each other by bolts extending through the wall, such bolts being not more than two feet apart, and such doors must swing on three hinges, and must be made to fit closely to the frame all round. The sills between the doors must be of brick, iron, stone or concrete, and must rise at least two inches above the floor on each side of each opening. The lintel over the door must be made of brick or iron, and the wall between the two door frames must be covered with a coat of plaster at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

**Sec. 147. Elevator Buildings—Bins of.—Cupola and Enclosure Walls of.—Outside Openings Into.—Openings in Body of First Story and in Boiler Houses.**—Elevator buildings (which term shall be interpreted as including all buildings intended solely for the receipt, storage and delivery of grain in bulk) may be constructed with bin walls, both externally and internally, made entirely of wood; provided, such walls are made solid and without cellular open spaces within them. The external bin walls shall have a covering of brick or hollow tile not less than twelve inches thick, which shall be united to the bin walls by anchors, in the construction and arrangement of which due allowance is made for the variations of shrinkage of the enclosing wall and of the wooden bin wall. If the weight of the bins is independently carried on a skeleton construction of timber, steel or iron, the first-story walls shall be of brick, not less than twenty inches thick. If the outer walls of the outside bins and their facing are not carried on a skeleton construction, then the first-story wall shall not be less than twenty-eight inches thick, or as much thicker as may be required to keep the load upon the brickwork within the limits of stress elsewhere specified in this ordinance.

The cupola or enclosure walls of elevator buildings shall be made of hollow tile not less than six inches thick; anchor the framework as above specified.

The outside openings in elevator buildings shall have protections of wire netting made of No. 14 wire, with meshes not over  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

All openings in the body of first story elevator buildings, and the openings in the engine and boiler houses of the same, and between these and the main building, shall have iron doors.

**Sec. 148. Thickness of Walls of Classes II and III.—Exception to Above.**—Buildings of Classes II and III shall conform to the following requirements:

The thickness of enclosing walls of buildings of this class shall be made in accordance with the following table, to-wit:

	Basement.	STORIES.											
		1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
Basement and .....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two-story .....	12	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three-story .....	16	12	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four-story .....	20	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five-story .....	20	16	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six-story .....	20	20	16	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven-story .....	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eight-story .....	24	24	24	20	20	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nine-story .....	28	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	.....	.....	.....
Ten-story .....	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	.....	.....
Eleven-story .....	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12	.....
Twelve-story .....	32	28	28	24	24	24	20	20	20	16	16	12	12

Three-story apartment houses or flats shall have the third story wall 12 inches in thickness instead of 8 inches as above.

**Sec. 149. Supports for Joists.**—If in buildings of Class II the distance between the enclosing walls is more than twenty-four feet in the clear, there shall be intermediate supports for the joists, which supports shall be either brick walls or iron or steel columns and beams. If brick walls are used for this purpose they may, in all cases where the thickness of walls is given in the table as sixteen inches or more, be made four inches less in thickness than the dimensions stated in the table.

**Sec. 150. Dividing Walls and Partitions in Apartment Houses, Boarding or Lodging Houses and Hotels.**—In all apartment houses, the dividing walls or partitions between



the apartments provided for each family shall be made entirely of incombustible material. In boarding houses, lodging houses, or hotels, sixty feet or less in height, there shall be for every eight rooms in any one story, dividing walls or partitions of incombustible material or of stud partitions filled the full thickness and height with mineral wool, or substance equally as good, and plastered on metal lath, separating these eight rooms from the contiguous spaces.

**Sec. 151. Fire Stop in Hotels, Lodging Houses and Boarding Houses.** — In hotels or lodging houses or boarding houses, 90 feet or less in height, there shall be a fire stop of brick, concrete or tile, between the ceiling and floor in each floor of joists for each twenty-five feet or fractional part thereof measured in the direction of the length of joists.

**Sec. 152. Stairs in Class II. — Office Buildings — Meaning of.** — Stairs in buildings of Class II shall be adapted, in number and width, to the area, height, and to the uses to be made of the building in which they occur.

For office buildings, by which shall be understood buildings divided into apartments intended for business uses only, and in which there shall be no sleeping apartments whatever, there shall be in buildings of ordinary construction and of less ground area than 2,000 square feet, one flight of stairs not less than five feet wide, or two flights not less than three feet wide each; and for office buildings of ordinary construction and of greater ground area than 2,000 square feet, there shall be an additional flight of stairs for each additional 2,000 square feet of ground area, or for any fractional part thereof. For office buildings of slow-burning or mill construction there shall be at least one flight of stairs not less than five feet wide or two flights not less than three feet wide for the first 3,000 square feet of ground area, and an additional flight of stairs shall be required for each additional 3,000 square feet of ground area or fractional part thereof. For fireproof office buildings there will be required one flight of stairs not less than five feet wide for the first 5,000 square feet of ground area, and an additional flight for each additional 5,000 square feet of ground area or fractional part thereof.

**Sec. 153. Stairs in All Other Buildings of Class II.** — For all other buildings of Class II, there will be required for each building at least two flights of stairs which, for buildings of 2,000 square feet or less in ground area, shall be at least three feet wide each with an increase of six inches in width for each additional 500 square feet to the ground area of the building up to a ground area of 3,000 square feet, and after that there shall be an additional flight of stairs not less than three feet wide for each additional 2,000 square feet of floor area or fractional part thereof. In all cases where buildings of Class II are built entirely of fireproof construction, the number of stairs herein provided may be reduced by one flight from the number herein specified for non-fireproof buildings.

**Sec. 154. Rooms of Class II When Considered Habitable.** — In buildings of Class II and III no room shall be considered habitable or used as a habitation unless it has at least one window of an area equal to one-tenth of the superficial area of such room, opening into the external air.

**Sec. 155. Means of Communication with Outer Air of Buildings.** — No space of less area than thirty-six square feet for each three-story building, or less area than forty-eight square feet for a four-story building, and so on, increasing ten square feet for each additional story in height, shall be considered as affording means of communication with the outer air, and such open spaces or light shafts, if covered with a skylight or roof of any kind, shall not be considered as fulfilling the terms of this ordinance. This space must be left on land owned by owner of building in question.

**Sec. 156. Strength of Floors of Class I.** — No building of Class I shall be built with a strength of floor construction in any part thereof less than sufficient to carry, within the limits of stress for the different materials elsewhere herein specified, a load of 100 pounds for each square foot of floor surface; and the strength of such building shall be increased above the capacity to carry 100 pounds per square foot of floor surface, if the uses to which such building or part thereof is to be applied involve greater stress.

**Sec. 157. Display of Placard Indicating Strength of Floors.** — It shall be the duty of the owner of every building of Class I, already constructed, or hereafter to be constructed, or of his agent, or of the occupant of the same, to affix and display conspicuously on each floor of such building, a placard stating the load per square foot of floor surface which may with safety be applied to that particular floor, or if the strength of different parts of any floor varies, then there shall be such placards for each varying part of such floor. It shall be unlawful to load any such floors or any part thereof to a greater extent than the load indicated upon such placards. It shall be the duty of occupants of buildings to maintain such placards during their occupation of the premises, and the owners of buildings, or their agents, to cause the same to be properly affixed with each change of occupation. It shall be part of the duty of architects of all buildings to calculate the figures for such placard, which are to be verified and approved by the Commissioner of Buildings before they are affixed upon the respective floors of the different buildings.



**Sec. 158. Allowance for Live Load in Constructing Floors of Classes II and III. — Determining Strength of Posts and Area of Foundation of Classes II and III. —**For buildings of Classes II and III, except office buildings, including frame buildings outside of the fire limits, the floor shall be designed and constructed in such manner as to be capable of bearing in all their parts, in addition to the weight of partitions and permanent fixtures and mechanisms that may be set upon the same, a live load of 40 pounds for every square foot of surface in such floors. For office buildings and for all buildings of Classes IV and V the live load above referred to shall be 100 pounds per square foot.

In determining the area of foundation for many-storied buildings in buildings of Classes II and III, allowances are to be made for the fact that the before mentioned live load is but an occasional load, which rarely occurs simultaneously upon corresponding parts of many floors, and if so, for a very brief period only.

**Sec. 159. Strength of Roofs. —**The roofs of all buildings of every kind and class, including frame buildings outside of fire limits, shall be designed and constructed in such manner that they will bear a load in addition to their structure and covering of at least twenty-five pounds for each square foot of horizontal surface.

**Sec. 160. Ordinance — Not Considered as Requiring Alteration of Building. — Altering Building to Make Conform to Ordinance. —**Excepting in cases where the immediate safety of the occupants of buildings is concerned, nothing in this ordinance shall be considered as requiring alterations in the construction or equipment of buildings existing at the time of the passage of this ordinance and at that time complying with the ordinance at that time in force. If, however, it is desired to enlarge, or in any manner materially modify the construction of any existing buildings, or to make change in its use or occupation which will transfer it from one class as recognized by this ordinance to another, then before such enlargement or structural change or modification of building is made, or before such change in its use or occupation may be made, the entire building shall be reconstructed or modified in such manner as to bring the same when enlarged or altered, or when occupied for its new and different purposes, in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

**Sec. 161. Increasing Thickness of Walls of Altered Building. —**If the walls of such building are not of sufficient thickness to comply with the requirements of this ordinance for the enlarged or modified building, then the thickness of the existing walls shall be increased by building alongside of them a new wall, which shall not, however, be less in any part thereof than 12 inches thick, and which shall be increased in thickness by four inches for at least every forty feet in the height of such wall. Such new wall must be laid in cement mortar and must be anchored to the old wall (bonding with brick or masonry will not be considered as complying with this ordinance); and if an increase in the height of the building is contemplated, the wall from the top of the old wall shall be built jointly upon the new and old walls. If solid masonry buttresses are introduced in connection with such thickening and strengthening of existing walls, the intervening wall may be reduced to eight inches in thickness, provided such buttresses are sufficient in number and in area to make the resultant structure of equal strength with the solid wall already specified.

**Sec. 162. Party Walls. —**The foregoing shall also apply to all cases where existing party walls are to be joined to for the erection of new buildings. But in the case of party walls which at the time of their erection were built in accordance with the terms of the building ordinance then in force, such walls, if sound and in good condition, may be used without increase of thickness for any building not higher than and of the same class as the building for which the original wall was built.

**Sec. 163. Foundation of New and Old Walls. —**In all cases where there is such increase of walls, a new foundation shall be built in such manner as to carry jointly both the new and old walls, and the soil under such foundations shall not be loaded beyond the limits elsewhere herein specified.

**Sec. 164. Class IV — Definition of. — Class V — Definition of. — Outside Walls of Classes IV and V. —**Buildings of Class IV embrace all buildings in which no movable scenery is used upon the stage thereof.

Class V embraces all buildings in which movable scenery is used.

The outside walls of all buildings of Classes IV and V, the roofs or ceilings of which are carried on trusses or girders of a span of fifty feet or more, shall have walls as follows:

If the walls are less than 25 feet high, not less than 20 inches thick.

If more than 25 feet and less than 45 feet high, the walls shall not be less than 24 inches thick.

If more than 45 feet and less than 60 feet high, the walls shall not be less than 28 inches thick.

If the walls are over 60 feet and less than 75 feet high, they shall not be less than 32 inches thick.

If more than 75 feet and less than 90 feet high, the walls shall not be less than 36 inches thick.

An increase of four inches in thickness of walls shall be made in all cases where walls are over 100 feet long without cross walls of equal height.

For rooms less than fifty feet wide, the thickness of walls before given may be reduced by four inches.

**Sec. 165. Structure Built Above Classes IV and V—Walls of.**—In case there should be one or more stories built above the room devoted to the uses of Classes IV and V, such stories being carried on trusses or girders, the thickness of walls shall be increased by four inches for each two stories or part thereof above every such room.

If solid masonry buttresses are employed, and placed sixteen feet or less apart, and extended to the foot of the trusses or girders carrying the ceiling, or if iron or steel pillars are inserted in such walls for the support of the superstructure, and at distances not more than eighteen feet between centers, such pillars extending to and carrying the superimposed trusses and girders, the thickness of such walls may be reduced in proportion to the increase of strength afforded by such buttresses or pillars, but in no case shall any such wall be less than twelve inches thick in the top story, four inches being added going downward, for each story, or for each gallery, or for each twenty-five feet in height of blank wall.

**Sec. 166. Pillars in Walls.**—If iron or steel pillars are introduced in said walls the brickwork around the same shall be bonded into that of the connecting walls, and each of such pillars shall have no less than eight inches of brick wall around it, the brick being measured from the extreme outer dimensions of such iron or steel pillars.

**Sec. 167. Frontage of Class IV Seating Less than 800.**—Buildings of Class IV, with seats for 800 persons or less, shall have a frontage upon two public spaces, of which at least one shall be a street, and of which the other, if it is not a street, shall be a public or private alley, not less than ten feet wide.

**Sec. 168. Frontage of Class IV—Seating Over 800.**—Buildings of Class IV of greater seating capacity than 800, and all buildings of Class V, shall face upon three open spaces, of which at least one shall be a public street, while the two others, if not streets, must be public or private alleys of a width of not less than ten feet each.

**Sec. 169. Class IV, Construction of.**—Buildings of Class IV, containing not more than 600 seats, may be built of ordinary construction. If they contain more than 600 and less than 1,500 seats, they shall be built of slow burning or of mill construction. If they contain more than 1,500 seats, they shall be built of entirely fireproof construction.

**Sec. 170. Class V—Construction of.**—Buildings of Class V, containing less than 1,000 seats, shall be of slow-burning construction or of mill construction, and if they contain 1,000 or more seats, they shall be built entirely of fireproof construction.

**Sec. 171. Classes I, II or III—Built in Conjunction with Classes IV or V.**—If buildings of Classes IV or V are built in conjunction with or as part of buildings devoted to the uses of Classes I, II or III, then such buildings of Classes I, II or III shall be built of fireproof construction, if the connected building of Class IV contains more than 1,500 seats, or if the connected building of Class V contains more than 1,000 seats.

**Sec. 172. Any Building Constructed with Classes IV or V.**—Any building higher than sixty feet and connected with or made part of any building of Classes IV or V shall be entirely of fireproof construction. Any building less than sixty feet in height and made part of any structure of Classes IV and V shall, if its case is not already covered by other provisions of this ordinance, be made of slow burning or mill construction.

**Sec. 173. Openings Between Now Fireproof Building and Classes IV or V.**—In all cases where fireproof construction is not used for the whole of such connected buildings, there shall be at each connecting opening double iron doors between such building of Class IV or V and the building connected therewith.

**Sec. 174. Spires, Cupolas and Domes Upon Houses of Worship and Instruction.**—Spires, cupolas or domes or non-fireproof material may be erected as part of any house of public worship or instruction, if the same is used for these purposes only, and if such house of public worship or instruction is so built that it is nowhere nearer than twenty feet to any line of the lot upon which it stands, street and alley lines excepted, and such non-fireproof spires or domes may be maintained only while this intervening space of twenty feet is made and maintained as part of the grounds of the owners of such house of public worship or instruction. In case the above is complied with, such spire or dome may be built with a framework of combustible material which shall, however, be covered on the outside with porous terra cotta, hollow tile or mortar, and upon this, with a weatherproof covering of sheet metal, slate or glazed tile, the same as elsewhere specified for roofs of the same type of construction.

**Sec. 175. If Conditions Violated, Spire, Cupola or Dome Must be Taken Down.**—**Roofs of Isolated Buildings of Class IV.**—If the twenty feet of vacant ground, before mentioned, as one of the conditions upon which the building of spires and domes having a

combustible framework is permitted, should be built upon, then such spire or dome shall be taken down.

The roofs of isolated buildings of Class IV shall be constructed in the same manner as that provided for spires, domes and cupolas.

**Sec. 176. Limitations of Floor Levels of Classes IV and V.—Floor Level of Auditorium of Class V.—Exception to Above.**—The following limitations of floor levels in buildings of Classes IV and V shall be observed in all cases of new construction or reconstruction or alteration or improvement of existing buildings:

The floor level of the auditorium of the buildings of Class V shall be maintained within the limits of the first-story thereof, and in all cases where such floors are banked or stepped up, the floor of the lowest banks shall not be above the sidewalk level. If the floor of the first story is level it shall not be higher than three feet above the sidewalk level.

The only exception to the foregoing shall be the case of rooms of Classes IV and V, containing less than 500 seats, which, in fireproof buildings, may be located in any story thereof, but in such case there shall be at least two flights of stairs from the floor in which such auditorium of Class V is located to the ground, and the width of such stairs shall not be less than four feet in the clear for each.

**Sec. 177. Auditorium Floor of Class IV—Height Above Sidewalk.**—In buildings of Class IV no auditorium containing more than 1,000 seats shall have the highest part of its main floor at a greater distance than eight feet above the adjacent sidewalk grades. No room of Class IV containing more than 500 seats shall be at a greater distance from the sidewalk grade than thirty feet. No room of Class IV containing more than 200 seats shall be at a higher level above the sidewalk grade than forty-five feet.

**Sec. 178. Classes IV and V—Stairs of—Stairways of—Entrances and Exits of.**—Stairs in buildings of Classes IV and V shall be in width equivalent to eighteen inches for every 100 seats in such building—fractional parts of 100 being in each case counted as a full 100 seats—but no stairway in such building shall be less than four feet wide in the clear. All stairways shall have railings on each side thereof. No stairways shall ascend a greater height than eleven feet without a level landing, which, if its width is in the direction of the run of the stairs, shall not be less than three feet wide, or which, if at a turn of the stairs, shall not be of less width than that of the stairs.

Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery.

**Sec. 179. Classes IV and V—Aisles of—Steps in Aisles of—Aisles and Passageways of—Kept Unobstructed.**—Widths of Corridors—Passages—Hallways and Doors of.—Aisles in buildings of Classes IV and V shall be in width equal to eighteen inches for every 100 seats or fractional part thereof, and the occupants of which will be required to use such aisles, but no aisle is to be less than two feet three inches wide in its narrowest part.

Steps shall be permitted in aisles only as extending from bank to bank of seats, and wherever the rise from bank to bank of seats is less than six inches the floor of the aisle shall be made as an inclined plane, and where steps occur in outside aisles or corridors, they shall not be isolated, but shall be grouped together, and there shall be a lamp at or near every place where there are steps in enclosing aisles or corridors.

All aisles and passageways in said buildings shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas and other obstruction, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball, or any public assemblage, nor shall there be any chair, settees or camp stools in such aisles or corridors at such times or occasions.

The width of corridors, passages, hallways and doors shall be computed in the same manner as that herein provided for stairways and aisles, excepting, however, that no corridor shall be anywhere less than five feet in width, and no door less than three feet wide.

**Sec. 180. Classes IV and V—Emergency Exits of.**—Emergency exits and stairways shall be provided outside of the walls of all buildings of Class IV seating more than 1,500 persons, and all buildings of Class V seating more than 800 persons. The aggregate width of such emergency exits, which shall be provided for each floor, balcony and gallery of such building, shall be one-half of that provided for the main exits, and no emergency exit, door or stairway shall be less than three feet in width. The framework of these stairs shall be made of iron, the treads of wood. These emergency exits are to be kept free of obstructions of all kinds, including snow.

**Sec. 181. Classes IV and V—Doors of, Open Outward—Walls Between Auditorium and Stage of.**—All doors in buildings of Classes IV and V shall open outward.

In buildings of Classes IV and V there shall be a solid brick wall, of the same thickness as that called for on the outside walls, between the auditorium and stage; and in non-fireproof buildings this wall shall extend to a height of six feet above the roof.



The main curtain opening shall have an iron or asbestos curtain, and all other openings in this wall shall have iron doors.

**Sec. 182. Construction of Stage.**—The framing of the floor of every stage upon which movable scenery is to be used shall be of iron or steel. The stage floor may be of wood, but shall not be less than three and three-fourths inches thick. The entire floor construction and floor of fly-galleries and rigging lofts, and all railings and supports and stanchions thereon, as also all sheaves and pulleys and their supports, shall be of iron or steel. All woodwork, including the under side of floor boards, and also all scenery used on or about the stage, shall be coated with a fireproof paint, the qualities of which shall be submitted and approved by the Commissioner of Buildings in the manner hereinbefore provided for building materials generally. All wood used for floors and floor support in buildings of Classes IV and V shall be coated on the under side with the same kind of paint.

**Sec. 183. Structure Over Ceiling of Classes IV or V.—Construction of.**—Structures of any kind, and for any purpose whatsoever, erected above the ceiling of any auditorium containing 500 or more seats, shall be entirely of fireproof construction, and shall not be larger in area than 70 per cent. of the area of said auditorium.

If any structure is built over the ceiling or roof of any building of Class IV or V, the different members of the girders or trusses supporting same shall have their fireproofing double, in the manner described for pillars or fireproof buildings of Class I.

**Sec. 184. Flue Pipe Over Stage of Class V.**—There shall be over the stage of every building of Class V a flue pipe of sheet metal construction, extending not less than fifteen (15) feet above the highest part of the roof over the stage of said building—flue shall have an area of at least one-thirtieth of the total area of the stage. The dampers for flue shall be made of metal and opened by a close-circuit battery; a switch to be placed in the ticket office and one placed near the electrician's station on the stage, each to have a sign with these words printed on it: "Move switch to left in case of fire to get smoke out of building."

**Sec. 185. Automatic Sprinklers in Class V.**—In every building of Class V a system of automatic sprinklers to be supplied with water from a tank located not less than 20 feet above the highest part of roof of building. Sprinklers shall be placed above and below the stage; also in paint room, store room, property room and dressing rooms, if they are in or connected with Class V building, and not separated by approved double iron doors. Tank not to be connected to standpipe and ladder system, but to have separate pipe for filling from fire pump, and a 3-inch iron pipe extending from tank to outside of building, with siamese connections for fire department use. The entire sprinkler equipment to be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings, Fire Marshal and the Board of Underwriters of Chicago.

**Sec. 186. Diagram of Exits Printed on Programmes.**—It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or manager of every building of Classes IV and V, during the performances of which programmes are issued, to cause a diagram showing the exits of such building to be printed on such programmes.

**Sec. 187. Sign Over Exits of Classes IV and V.**—All exits opening in buildings of Classes IV and V shall have the word "Exit," in letters at least six inches high, applied to the auditorium side and to the stage side of every exit.

**Sec. 188. Fire Apparatus on Stage of Classes IV and V.**—In buildings of Class V, and also Class IV, where stationary scenery is used, there shall always be kept for use portable fire extinguishers or hand fire pumps, on and under the stage; in fly-gallery and in rigging loft, also at least four (4) fire department axes, two (2) twenty-five-foot hooks, two (2) fifteen-foot hooks, two (2) ten-foot hooks, on each tier or floor of the stage, all subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal.

**Sec. 189. Fire Alarm Telegraph Apparatus.**—Such buildings shall also be provided with a fire alarm telegraph apparatus, connected by the necessary wires with the headquarters of the city fire alarm telegraph, or such other place or places as the Fire Marshal shall direct.

**Sec. 190. Employment of Firemen in Class V.**—It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, lessee or occupant of any building of Class V, with accommodations for 1,000 or more persons, to employ one or more competent, experienced firemen, approved by the Fire Marshal, to be on duty at such theater during the whole time it is open to the public; such firemen shall report to and be subject to the orders of the Fire Marshal, and shall be in uniform and shall see that all fire apparatus required is in its proper place and in efficient and ready working order.

**Sec. 191. License of Classes IV and V.**—The license for each building of Class IV and V shall state the number of persons it has accommodations for, and no more than that number shall be allowed to enter such hall at any one time, which number shall be governed by the number of feet of exit, of the doors and passages, and shall be approved by the Commissioner of Buildings.



**Sec. 192. All Parts of Classes IV and V Well Lighted During Performance.**—Every portion of any building of Classes IV and V devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets, and including the open courts and corridors, stairways and exits, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

**Sec. 193. Control of Lights in Halls, Corridors and Lobbies.—Connection with Gas Main.—Protection of Suspended and Bracket Lights.—Protection of Lights Inserted in Walls.—Protection of Footlights.—Construction of Border Lights.—Ducts and Shafts Conducting Heated Air from Lights.—Protection of Stage Lights.**—For buildings of Class IV.—All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said building used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium, or in any part of the buildings, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceiling, or in any part of the building, unless protected by fireproof materials in all buildings of Classes IV and V. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected by a strong wire guard, not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Buildings and the Fire Marshal, and shall be suspended for ten (10) feet by wire rope. All ducts and shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal, and made double, with an air space between them. All stage lights, if gas, shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than ten (10) inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixtures in all cases.

**Sec. 194. Under Control of Fire Department and Commissioners.**—The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire, or guarding against the same, as in this section specified, shall be at all times made and kept in condition satisfactory to and under the control of the Fire Department, the Commissioner of Buildings and the Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago.

**Sec. 195. Commissioner and Fire Marshal Empowered to Enter Classes IV and V.**—The Commissioner of Buildings or Fire Marshal, or their respective assistants, shall have the right to enter any building of Classes IV and V, and any and all parts thereof, at any reasonable time, especially when occupied by the public, in order to properly judge of and discharge their respective duties; and it shall be unlawful for any person to refuse admission to such officers or to throw obstacles in the way of such officers while engaged in the performance of their duties.

**Sec. 196. Commissioner or Fire Marshal May Order Closed Classes IV or V.**—The Commissioner of Buildings or Fire Marshal shall have the power to order any building of Classes IV and V to be closed, where it is discovered that there is any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, until the same are complied with.

**Sec. 197. Mayor May Revoke License of Classes IV and V.**—Upon the report to the Mayor by the Department of Buildings, or of the Fire Marshal, that any order or requirement of this ordinance, in regard to Buildings of Classes IV and V, has been violated or not complied with, in any such building, the said Mayor shall revoke the license of such theater or place of public amusement, and cause the same to be closed.

**Sec. 198. Movable Awning—Erection of.**—All movable awnings hereafter erected shall be elevated at least eight feet at the lowest part thereto above the top of the sidewalk, and shall not project over the sidewalk to exceed three quarters of the width thereof. They shall be supported without posts, by iron brackets, or by an iron framework attached firmly to the building, so as to leave the sidewalk wholly unobstructed thereby. In all buildings of Classes I, II, IV and V the windows above the second story shall be so constructed as to permit the cleaning of them from the interior of the building, unless suitable stationary platforms, balconies or porches admit safe access to the outside of such windows.

**Sec. 199. Fixed Awnings—Erection of.—Width and Height of.**—Fixed awnings may be constructed over sidewalks as protection to the entrances of buildings, provided that such awnings are constructed of metal framework, filled with glass not less than three-fourths inch thick, and supported entirely from the structure of the building, and without posts or other obstructions upon the sidewalk.

Such awnings shall be of the width of the entrance which they protect, and shall extend over the entire width of the sidewalk in front of the same. The lowest part of such awnings shall be at least 12 feet above the sidewalk level.

Awnings projecting not over four (4) feet from building line may be ten (10) feet above the sidewalk at their lowest point.

**Sec. 200. Hatch Closers, in Elevator Shafts of Class I.—Commissioner and Fire Marshal to Examine.**—Wherever elevators in non fireproof buildings or in fireproof buildings of Class I are built without enclosing walls, there shall be at every floor through which they pass automatic hatch closers or automatic doors made in such manner that they will fully close each well hole when the temperature in such well hole exceeds 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Before any doors shall be considered as fulfilling the purposes of this ordinance, they shall be examined by the Commissioner of Buildings and the Fire Marshal, and if it is found by these officials that such doors will automatically close when the temperature at or near the same exceeds 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and that also the conditions of construction and operation of such doors or hatch closers are such that there is no reasonable probability of their getting out of order and failing to operate when required, and if there is nothing in their application or operation that is likely to cause accidents to, or interfere with, the elevator service in the hatch holes which they are intended to close, then, and in such case only, shall the use of such hatch closers or doors be permitted.

**Sec. 201. Elevator Well, when Enclosed—Walls of.**—If such hatch holes are not supplied with hatch closers or doors, as before described, the elevator well shall be enclosed in all non-fireproof buildings with an entirely self-supporting wall of brick or tile extending from the foundation to a height of six feet above the roof of the building in which such elevator occurs, and in buildings of fireproof construction the walls or partitions enclosing such elevator shafts, which may be of light construction, but which must be incombustible, may be carried from story to story upon the construction of the same.

**Sec. 202. Elevator Shafts—Doors of.**—All elevator shafts and all elevator enclosures of every kind shall have iron doors which shall be made to open from the inside only, excepting only the door upon the ground floor of the building, which shall also have a lock to permit opening the same from the outside.

**Sec. 203. Elevator Shaft—Roof of.**—The roof of each elevator shaft shall be formed by a skylight, and to have ventilator at least 1-20 the area of the shaft. Skylights and ventilators may be omitted where there are windows in shafts opening on streets, alleys or courts.

**Sec. 204. Scaffolds—Erection of.—Floors During Building Operations.—Fine for Violation of Ordinance.—Commissioner May Revoke Building Permit—Architect Liable to Penalty.**—All scaffolds erected in this city for use in the erection, repair, alteration or removal of buildings, shall be well and safely supported, and of sufficient width, and properly secured, so as to insure the safety of persons working thereon, or passing under, or by the same, to prevent the falling thereof, or of any materials that may be used, placed or deposited thereon. It shall be the duty of all owners, contractors and builders, and all persons who shall have the supervision or control of the construction or remodeling of any building more than thirty feet high, to put in and lay upon the upper side of the joists or girders of each story in any building as soon as the joists or girders are laid, a good and substantial temporary or permanent floor for the protection of employees and all persons engaged in or upon the construction of said building, wherein no unprotected opening shall be left; and it shall be unlawful to place or put up the joists or girders of another story until each lower floor is thus laid. And it shall be the duty of all owners, contractors, builders or persons having the control or supervision of all buildings which shall be more than thirty feet high to see that all stairways, elevator openings, flues and all other openings in the floors shall be covered or properly protected.

Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be each fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars per day; and any permit granted for the construction of said building by the authorities of the City of Chicago may be revoked in the discretion of the Commissioner of Buildings of the City of Chicago. Any architect having charge of such building, who shall permit it to be constructed in violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to the penalties provided and imposed by this ordinance.

**Sec. 205. Walls—Erection of—Walls and Skeleton Framework Securely Braced—Foundations Protected.**—In the erection of buildings of masonry construction no wall shall be carried up at any time more than two stories above another wall of the same building. The walls and skeleton framework of all buildings must be kept securely braced and otherwise protected against the effects of the weather during all building operations. All foundations must be protected against the effects of frost, and frozen cement mortar shall not be used in connection with building operations.

**Sec. 206. Signs on Buildings.**—All signs placed on any building above the level of the second story of the same shall be made of incombustible material. Wooden signs shall not be made of greater width than two feet.

**Sec. 207. Fences Height of.**—No wood fence shall be constructed of greater height than eight feet above the sidewalk grade, or eight feet above the surface of the ground, where no grade is established.

Sec. 208. **Storage of Lumber.**—No lumber shall be piled for the purpose of storage, seasoning or drying the same, within fifty feet of any planing mill or woodworking manufactory, nor within 100 feet of any private residence, unless the same has been erected since the establishment of such yard.

Sec. 209. **Classes I, II, III and IV Fire Escapes and Standpipes On.—Class V—Fire Escape and Standpipe On.**—All buildings, Classes I, II, III IV, of four or more stories in height, in the City of Chicago, shall be provided and equipped with one or more metallic standpipes and ladders combined, with cast-iron, wrought-iron or steel balconies, with suitable railings at each floor, and firmly secured to the outer walls, and in such locations and numbers as shall be satisfactory to the Commissioner of Buildings, the Fire Marshal and the Fire-Escape Inspector.

All buildings of Class V, with accommodations for 1,000 or more persons, shall have at least one three-inch iron standpipe and metallic ladder combined in the street or alley, on the outside of the building, from ground to roof, with hose attachments, close to a window or door at each floor or gallery.

All such fire escapes shall be put up and completed to conform to the buildings for which they are respectively intended and shall be inspected after completion, and if found in a perfectly safe and satisfactory condition, a certificate shall be issued by the Commissioner of Buildings to that effect upon payment of \$1.

Sec. 210. **Sec. 210. Anchors. — Balconies. — Ladders. — Standpipe. — Siamese. — Anchors for the Top of Standpipe. — Painting.**—All single and double fire escapes, with ladders, hereafter erected, shall be in strict accordance with the following specifications:

There shall be no less than three 1-inch square or 1-inch diameter round wrought-iron anchors to every six-foot balcony, and six for a twelve-foot balcony. Said anchors must pass through the wall of building and bolt on the inside with a  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 2-inch nut and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cast-iron washer back of nut, where the wall is not over twenty inches thick; but where wall is over twenty inches thick, anchors shall be inserted at least eight inches into the wall on an angle of thirty-five degrees.

The brace of anchors must at least be twenty inches spread, and pass into the wall four inches at bottom. No other anchors allowed without a special permit from the Commissioner of Buildings.

All balconies hereinafter erected must be either heavy cast-iron, iceproof, capable of sustaining a weight of 500 pounds to the square foot, or a steel balcony, as hereinafter described, capable of sustaining the same weight per square foot. The balcony frame will be made of not less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 angle iron, securely riveted together, with cross-bars every two feet, said bars to be punched one-half inch square every two inch, center, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square iron forced through the same, leaving a manhole of not less than 24 x 24 inches. The cross-bars to be securely riveted to the angle-iron frame. The cross-bars for a balcony twenty-eight inches wide to be  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch iron. Balcony frames over twenty-eight inches wide will be made of not less than 2 x  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron, to conform with the increased dimensions of iron in cross-bars: for thirty-inch balcony, 2 x  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch; for thirty-six inch balcony or over,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. All balconies over this width must have a 2-inch "T" iron through the center of balcony for the bars to rest upon. Said balconies to have a substantial cast or wrought-iron post every three feet, bolted to the balcony. No balcony will have less than two guard rails, same to be of wrought-iron, or new pipe not less than three-fourths inches in diameter, and the ends to be anchored in the wall of building not less than ten inches on an angle of thirty-five degrees.

The ladder, where used in combination with the standpipe, must be bolted to said stand-pipe with short-topped bolts every four feet, and bolted to the balconies. Rungs of ladder to be  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square iron, with the corners upward, so as to give a safe footing. Every other rung to be riveted and to be 14-inch centers. Where ladder is put up without a standpipe, the side guards must be 2 by  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch flat iron or  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe. All ladders must be 17 inches or more between pipes. No secondhand pipe will be allowed to be used and will be condemned if found in this construction by the inspector.

The standpipe will be of the best 3-inch wrought iron, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds to the foot, and a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch brass hose valve, of the city standard thread, will be attached to the standpipe at every outlet at each floor and on the roof. Inside of all buildings over 100 feet in height, there shall be one 4-inch standpipe, extending from pump to roof, also connection on first floor with two-way siamese connection for Fire Department and check valve against pump; two hose connections on each floor and roof, with Fire Department thread and enough hose attached to reach any point of the floor.

There will be a two-way automatic siamese at the bottom of the standpipe, so that two steam fire engines can be attached to it without interfering with each other. Said siamese must be within easy reaching distance from the sidewalk and to be securely anchored to the wall of the building.

All the anchors for the top of standpipe and ladders must pass through the wall and bolt on the inside of same.

All work must be painted with two coats of the best mineral paint, and all holes must be filled up with the best cement.



That no such fire escape shall be constructed except upon a permit therefor, issued by the said Commissioner of Buildings upon the payment by applicant therefor to the City Collector of a permit fee of \$2.

**Sec. 211. Location of Buildings for Storage of Petroleum, Etc.—Walls of—Floors of—Roofs of.**—Buildings designed for the storage of petroleum or articles of like nature shall not be less than 100 feet from any other building, and be constructed as follows, to-wit:

Their walls shall not be less than sixteen inches thick, nor more than sixteen feet high; their floors shall be made of fireproof paving or concrete, upon the ground, which shall be at least five feet below the street grade; their roofs shall be of metal, to have fire walls eighteen inches high all around, not less than twelve inches thick; and have copings of incombustible material, and subject to the approval of the Fire Marshal of Chicago.

**Sec. 212. Storage of Petroleum, Gasoline, Etc., Within Limits of City.**—It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to store or keep for sale within the corporate limits of the City of Chicago, except in buildings constructed as provided for in the last preceding section, any crude petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, camphene, spirit gas, burning fluid or spirits of turpentine, exceeding a quantity of five barrels of fifty gallons each; and it shall be unlawful to keep for sale or on storage any refined carbon, oil, kerosene or other products, for illuminating purpose, of coal, rock or earth oils, excepting such refined oils as will stand a fire test of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and according to the method and direction of John Tagilbue; and it shall not be lawful to keep any quantity of said articles exceeding one barrel of fifty gallons in any part of a building, excepting a cellar, the floor of which shall be five feet below the grade of the adjacent streets; and no crude petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, carbon oil, camphene, spirit gas, burning fluid or spirits of turpentine shall be kept or stored in front of any building, or on any street, alley, wharf, lot or sidewalk, for a longer time than is sufficient to receive in store or in delivering the same, provided such time shall not exceed six hours.

**Sec. 212a. Tank for Water.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, have, or permit to remain in any building in the City of Chicago, any tank for water of a larger capacity than 400 gallons, unless the said tank shall rest upon a foundation of solid brick or stone masonry, or upon iron girders, which rest upon solid brick or stone masonry, or upon iron construction; provided, no such tank shall be constructed without first obtaining therefor a permit from the Commissioner of Buildings, which permit shall cost \$2.

**Sec. 213. Buildings in Public Parks.**—Buildings in public parks shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

**Sec. 214. Fire Limits of City.**—Walls—Structures and Buildings Altered to Conform to Ordinance. The fire limits of the City of Chicago shall be as defined by existing ordinances.

No wall, structure, building or part thereof will hereafter be built, constructed, altered or repaired within the fire limits of the City of Chicago except in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance. No building already erected or hereafter to be built within said fire limits shall be raised, altered or built upon in such manner that, were said building wholly rebuilt or constructed after the passage of this ordinance, it would be in violation of any of its provisions.

**Sec. 215. Expense of Altering Buildings by the City Recoverable from Owner.**—Whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Buildings, it shall be necessary to tear down, alter, repair or rebuild any building or portion of any building which is dangerous, defective or unsafe, or which is reported to the said Commissioner by the Commissioner of Health to be unfit for human occupancy, or which has been built in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or of any ordinance regulating the construction of buildings hereafter to be passed, he shall cause such building or such portion thereof to be torn down, altered, repaired or rebuilt, or such work to be done thereon as he may deem necessary to render said building, or said portion thereof, safe, and the expense thereof shall be recoverable of the owner or owners of said building, in an action of assumpsit, with such other process as may be necessary to insure the collection of said expense.

**Sec. 216. Fines for Violation of Ordinance.**—Any person, firm, company or corporation who violates, disobeys, omits, neglects, or refuses to comply with, or who resists or opposes the execution of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, nor more than \$200; and every such person, firm, company or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day such violation, disobedience, omission, neglect or refusal shall continue, and shall be subject to the penalty imposed by this section for each and every separate offense; and any builder or contractor who shall construct any building in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, and any architect designing or having charge of such building who shall permit it to be so constructed, shall be liable to the penalties provided and imposed by this section.



**Sec. 217. Municipal Code—Sections of Repealed.**—That sections of the Municipal Code of Chicago of 1881, numbered as follows: 612 to 620, both inclusive; 623 to 651, both inclusive; Sections 990 to 1140, both inclusive, except Section 1109; also an ordinance relating to building permits passed October 3, 1887, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

**Sec. 218. Ordinance in Force After Passage.**—This Ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

**Sec. 219.** At the expiration of thirty days after the printing and publication of said building ordinances, each and every person, agent, firm, company or corporation engaged within the limits of City of Chicago in the construction or repairing of the whole or any part of buildings and appurtenances, shall be and he or it is hereby required to obtain a license from the City of Chicago, which shall permit him or it to engage thereafter in the business of contracting for the erection of buildings and appurtenances or parts thereof.

Every application for such license shall be made on printed blanks furnished by the city, and shall set forth the name and residence or place of business of the applicant, and the nature of the contracts which he or it desires to engage in for a period of one year thereafter, and shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2.

The city shall thereupon issue a license in due form, permitting the applicant to engage in the business of contracting for the erection of buildings and appurtenances, or parts thereof, in the City of Chicago, for one year from the date of such license, which date shall be the first day of May in the year in which such license is applied for, and no license shall be granted for any period less than a year, and all licenses shall run from the first day of May in each year until the 30th day of April in the succeeding year. The applicant shall also receive, free of charge, with his license, a copy of said compilation of the building ordinances and all building ordinances which may be passed after the publication of said compilation.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as to make any change in the proper fees as now prescribed in the city ordinances to be paid to the City of Chicago for every 25 feet of street frontage so used.

Any person, agent, firm, company or corporation who shall, after the date fixed, as aforesaid, for the issuance of licenses, engage in the business of building in the City of Chicago, under contracts for the whole or any part of buildings and appurtenances, without first having obtained a license therefor, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for each day's violation of the provisions of this ordinance, and shall be subject to a fine for each offense of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

All fees and fines collected under the provisions of this ordinance shall be set aside and constitute a fund to defray the expense of the compilation and publication of the building ordinances of the city, as aforesaid, and from time to time, as may be required, and any surplus shall from time to time be paid into the general fund.

#### AMENDMENTS.

June 13, 1898. Sec. 49 was amended by inserting the words 'avenue or alley' after the words "or any street" (in second line).

June 27, 1898. Add to Sec. 148 "To apply to new buildings only."

Sept. 12, 1898. Sec. 49, insert the words "dog kennels" after the words "gas reservoir."

May 8, 1899. Sec. 49, by adding: "Provided, however, that in determining whether all buildings on any street, in any block, are devoted to exclusive residence purposes, buildings located on a corner lot, subdivided so that such lot does not front on the street to which such test is applied, shall not be taken into consideration, and any such building so located on any such corner lot shall not be considered as being on the street to which such test may be applied."

May 8, 1899. Sec. 219. The last clause to read: All fees and fines collected under the provisions of this ordinance shall be used in defraying the expense of the compilation and publication of the building ordinances of the city as aforesaid and from time to time as may be required, and any surplus shall from time to time be paid into the building department account.

# Smoke Prevention and Profit

## The Murphy Automatic Smokeless Furnace

The BEST SMOKE PREVENTION and the BEST ECONOMY go together. In the light of the known facts of to-day a SMOKING CHIMNEY is a REFLECTION ON THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Smoke is both a nuisance to the public and an extravagance for the person or firm who pay the coal bills

## Do you doubt it?

There are scores of plants in Chicago where profitable smoke prevention has been and is being daily demonstrated by use of the MURPHY AUTOMATIC SMOKELESS FURNACE

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Let us have opportunity and we will prove it in YOUR boiler room.

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# SMOKE ORDINANCE.

## MUNICIPAL CODE.

Sec. 1650. The emission of dense smoke from the smokestack of any boat or locomotive, or from any chimney anywhere within the city, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, *provided*, that chimneys of buildings used exclusively for private residences shall not be deemed within the provisions of this ordinance.

1651. The owner or owners of any boat or locomotive engine, and the person or persons employed as engineer or otherwise, in the working of the engine or engines in said boat or in operating such locomotive, and the proprietor, lessee, or occupant of any building, who shall permit or allow dense smoke to issue or be emitted from the smokestack of any such boat or locomotive, or the chimney of any building within the corporate limits, shall be deemed and held guilty of creating a nuisance, and shall for every such offense be fined in a sum not less than Five Dollars nor more than Fifty Dollars.

1652. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Health and the Superintendent of Police, to cause Sections 1650 and 1651 of this article to be enforced, and to make complaint against and cause to be prosecuted all persons violating the same.—

*See Harmon vs. City of Chicago, 110 Ill. Rep. p. 400.*

## METHODS FOR SUPPRESSION OF SMOKE.

There are several methods in use by which a "Smoke Nuisance" can be avoided. In small plants where the boilers do not require to be worked strong (if a good grade of coal is used) careful firing, putting on but little coal at a time, and admitting air through the door over the fire, will suffice to keep the black smoke down fairly well; various forms of steam jets are also used to siphon air over the fire, but the best economy cannot be expected by such methods on account of the great excess of air. Where strong duty is required, and especially where the "Steam" grade of coal is used, no ordinary form of furnace or attached device will suffice. So long as the furnace must be stoked or cleaned through the door there will be black smoke from the fires.

The Down Draft or double grate system is another form of hand fired furnace which is used, but there is increased labor, and, like all hand fired forms, careful firing and good coal is necessary to avoid a "Smoke Nuisance" or to secure any special economy.

There are also several forms of "Mechanical Stokers" used with varying degrees of success, according to the relative duty required of the boilers.

The Automatic Smokeless Furnace, which is both *stoked* and *cleaned* mechanically, is also used to a considerable extent, and is a favorite where strong duty is required—and especially if "Screenings" grade of coal is used.

It will be seen therefore that owners and operators of steam boilers have a variety of methods and of forms of furnaces from which to choose the most suitable and most desirable means to comply with the ordinance. It remains for the Mechanical Engineer to assist in the selection of the best for each particular case. In this, as in all such matters, the best is the cheapest, and intelligent choice will result in satisfactory smoke prevention and in decided daily saving in the operating cost.

A smoking chimney connected with a fine large building or manufactory is a reflection on both the designer and the owner.

An ill devised boiler plant is a source of constant annoyance and daily waste of money.

A wisely devised boiler plant, equipped with a suitable "up-to-date" furnace, will use a cheap grade of "steam" coal without smoke, and save a good dividend on the necessary extra cost, and thus become a source of constant satisfaction and daily profit.

Since experience has fully demonstrated—in spite of the many failures due to ignorance or carelessness in selection—that the smoke from boiler plants can be avoided with profit to the owner as well as benefit to the public, every public spirited citizen and every enterprising business man, firm or corporation ought to co-operate in promoting the object of the ordinance for the purification of the atmosphere by the suppression of smoke, and the person or firm who provides the best and most economical smoke preventing furnace ought to be regarded as a benefactor and receive liberal patronage of those who can thus secure personal profit.

Away with the sentiment that hesitates to introduce such an improvement because the manufacturer must receive a well earned profit. All successful business is based on mutual profit.

# The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.

Michigan Avenue and Adams Street

SUPPLYING

Natural Gas

FOR COOKING

HEATING RESIDENCES AND BUILDINGS

MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Manufactured Gas

FOR LIGHTING

COOKING

POWER AND FUEL

Coffee Roasting

Smelting, Brazing

Forging, Annealing

Vulcanizing, Enameling

Etc., Etc.

GAS RANGES SOLD AT WHOLESALE COST

DELIVERED AND CONNECTED FREE

Information in reference to the use of Gas for special purposes will be gladly furnished at the offices of the Company.

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of Temperature  
Regulation

Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us and get information  
upon our device. We absolutely  
guarantee it.

Have your Office and Home Comfortable

YOU MAY DO THIS BY INSTALLING OUR SYSTEM OF  
TEMPERATURE REGULATION.

Applied to house, hot air, water or steam system. We  
guarantee to save you money if you heat with gas. Public  
buildings equipped throughout. No tearing up required. High  
pressure and low pressure radiators controlled by our system.

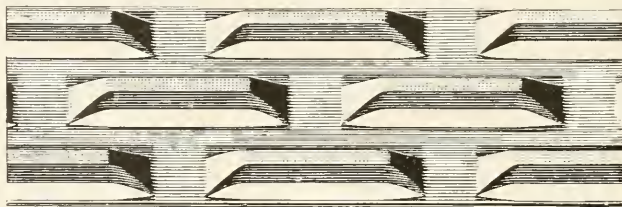
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MANUFACTURER OF

SYKES' TROUGH LATH

WESTERN OFFICE

937 MONADNOCK BLOCK

G. A. TURNBULL, MANAGER

CHICAGO



# RULES FOR PIPING BUILDINGS

For Distribution of Manufactured and Natural Gas,

ISSUED BY

THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, CHICAGO.

## MANUFACTURED GAS FOR LIGHT AND FUEL.

The following Rules have been adopted by the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. for the guidance of gasfitters:

1st. The following table shows the proportionate size and length of tubing allowed to be run:

Size of Tubing.	Greatest Length Allowed.	Greatest Number of Openings.	Size of Tubing.	Greatest Length Allowed.	Greatest Number of Openings.
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.	20 feet.	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	150 feet.	60
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	30 "	3	2 "	200 "	100
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	60 "	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	200 "	200
1 "	70 "	15	3 "	200 "	300
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	100 "	30			

No  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe must be concealed, and only six feet for one opening may be used as risers and drops for bracket lights of unconcealed work.

2d. The risers in any building must not be less than eighteen inches from the floor for two, three and ten openings.

Two feet six inches for fifteen and thirty openings.

Four feet for fifty and one hundred openings.

Where meters are to be set on the wall, no riser must be higher than nine feet from the floor.

3d. No riser in any building must be less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, except where there are but three openings, when  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch will be allowed. In buildings with double parlors the drops must be  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, with a set from the main line of pipe of not less than four inches, dropped square, and well secured by gas hooks to the joists, the same to be observed on all cross lines of pipe. Drops and side openings, where nipples are used, must be made secure by lock nut or solder to prevent them turning inside the plaster, and must be well secured by gas hooks; and where a coupling or L is used on the drop, then a strap or lock nut must be soldered to the drop and fastened to the joists with screws.

4th. The rise pipes in all buildings must be carried up on inside partition out of the reach of frost, and must be placed where the meter and stop cock can be readily got at, for the convenience of the consumer to turn off the gas, and for the employes of the Company to read the index and put the meter in order when required, and in no case will a meter be set where it will be exposed to damp or frost, or be liable to injury from any cause.

5th. In all cases where extensions are made care must be taken to break pipe where the rule for sizes can be kept, and in no case must extensions be made from small pipe.

6th. All openings must be closed with iron caps, and in no case will lead caps be allowed. No split pipe or broken fittings repaired with cement or lead will be allowed.

7th. All pipes must be examined by the inspector of this Company before being concealed, and due notice must be given by the fitter when any pipe is ready for inspection.

8th. For churches, theaters or public buildings, where large chandeliers, reflectors, or sun burners are to be used, the pipes must be of sufficient size.

9th. For gas logs and gas stoves, pipe must not be less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch: each log or stove to count as two openings.

10th. All work must be proved with mercury gauge. All risers must be brought to or near a wall or partition by the gasfitter.

It is the intention of the Company strictly to enforce the above rules, and no certificate of inspection will be given when they are not complied with. To avoid trouble, architects are requested to allow no bill for gasfitting unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.

This Company has adopted the following standard of sizes of pipe for the distribution of natural gas for fuel, in buildings: and rules and regulations for the guidance of gas fitters.

Systems of piping must conform to these specifications before they will be accepted by the Company's inspectors and before connection will be made with the Company's mains.

First. Piping must be tested with air at a pressure of five pounds to the square inch. At this pressure a mercury column will stand at a height of ten inches, and it must remain stationary at that height until passed by the Company's inspector, and before a certificate of inspection will be issued. All pipes must be examined while exposed.

Second. Due notice shall be sent to the Company's office by the gas fitter when any pipe is ready for inspection.

Third. The following table shows, in each case, the smallest size pipe which will be accepted, to supply one each of the various appliances:

#### CLASSIFICATION OF APPLIANCES.

	Size of Pipe.	Greatest Length of Pipe Allowed.
Gas cooking range.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	30 feet
Ordinary coal range equipped for use of gas.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	30 feet
Small portable gas cooking stove.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	20 feet
Kitchen boiler heater, when separate from range.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	20 feet
Small portable gas heating stove.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	20 feet
Large heating stove.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	30 feet
Gas log or other grate fire.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	30 feet
Hot air furnace for heating ten room buildings, or less.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch	70 feet
Hot air furnace for heating ten to fifteen room buildings.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	100 feet
Low pressure steam or circulating water boiler for heating ten room houses or less.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	100 feet
Low pressure or circulating water boiler for heating ten to fifteen room houses.....	2 inch	140 feet
Miscellaneous appliances consuming less than fifteen cubic feet of gas per hour each.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	20 feet
Miscellaneous appliances consuming fifteen to forty cubic feet of gas per hour each.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	30 feet
Miscellaneous appliances consuming forty to seventy-five cubic feet of gas per hour each.....	1 inch	60 feet
Low pressure or circulating water boiler for heating sixteen to twenty-five rooms.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	200 feet
Low pressure or circulating water boiler for heating twenty-seven to forty-five rooms.....	3 inch	300 feet
Low pressure or circulating water boiler for heating forty-six to seventy-five rooms.....	4 inch	400 feet

For special purposes, not provided for above, apply to the Company for information.

Fourth. Half inch pipe is the smallest size which will be allowed.

Fifth. If more than one stove or other appliance is to be supplied from one run of pipe, the size of this run shall be increased proportionately to the amount of gas it will

be expected to supply. For instance, it requires a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inch pipe to supply a gas cooking range; if a large heating stove were to receive its supply of gas from the same run of pipe which supplied this cooking range, the run should be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch pipe instead of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Sixth. If the above rules concerning the size of pipes are not clearly understood in each case, communicate with the Company's inspector. If unusual conditions are met, which the above rules do not cover, communicate with the Company's inspector.

Seventh. No main riser will be allowed of less than one inch pipe, and risers must be placed out of the reach of frost, and must be located:

- a. That the meter can be placed conveniently for reading the index.
- b. That the meter will not be exposed to damp or frost, or be liable to injury from any cause.
- c. That the stop-cock placed at the inlet side of the meter can be readily reached by the consumer and the Company.
- d. That the meter will not be placed more than eight feet from the ground.

Eighth. Where outlets are provided for, but remain closed, iron caps must be used. No split pipe or broken fittings repaired with cement or lead, will be allowed.

Ninth. Where systems of piping are concealed within plaster, or between floors: if side openings or nipples are used, joints must be made secure with solder or lock nuts to prevent turning inside the plaster, or between floors. All pipes must be supported with iron straps or gas hooks.

Tenth. In all cases where extensions are made, care must be taken to break pipe where the rule for sizes can be maintained, and in no case shall extensions be made from small pipe.

In the interest of the Company's patrons, and the best gas service, the above rules and regulations will be rigidly enforced. Strict compliance with each will be necessary to obtain a certificate of inspection.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Supplying Natural Gas.

---

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE EQUIPMENT OF BOILERS AND FURNACES FOR THE USE OF NATURAL GAS  
AS A FUEL.

### Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water-Circulating Boilers.

1. Use only two-inch cast-iron Bunsen tube burners. If boiler is of the water-leg type, use the Bunsen tube with 45-degree turn at the top. Set 45-degree Bunsen burners with the mouth of the burner not less than four inches from the side of firebox, and about six inches above line of grate-bars. For return tubular boilers, use the straight Bunsen tube burners, setting them with the mouth of the burner from 10 to 14 inches below the shell of the boiler.

2. Make opening in the mixer-pin for each burner  $3\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in diameter.

3. Place sheet iron across the firebox between the mixers and the top of the burner in such a manner as to exclude air from the firebox, except what passes through the mixers.

4. Arrange the valves and burners so that one burner will be controlled by one valve, two burners by a second valve, and the balance of the burners, up to the requisite number, in batteries with a separate valve controlling the supply to each four burners.

5. The header must be the full size of the pipe leading to the furnace, as specified in the Company's rules for piping for Natural Gas.

6. There must be a globe valve on the main line leading to the header within easy reach, which can be used to entirely shut off the supply of gas from the header.

7. There must be a union between the first valve on the header and the nearest fitting on the pipe.

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8. Use one-inch globe valves on the reaches from the header supplying the burners.
9. Do not put in pilot lights. They are unnecessary unless a regulator is used. If a regulator is used, the pilot lights will be put in by the regulator company at the time the regulator is installed.

### **Hot Air Furnaces.**

1. Use only the O'Reilly or Vulcan round sectional burners if the firepot is circular in shape.
  2. Burners from 14 to 18 inches in diameter must be of at least three sections, with a separate globe-valve controlling the supply of gas to each section.
  3. Burners 20 inches in diameter or more must be of at least four sections, with a separate valve controlling the supply of gas to each section.
  4. Burners must be placed so that the outside rim of the burner will be not less than one inch, or more than two inches, from the sides of the firepot.
  5. Burners should be placed on a level with the center line of the fire if coal was used: usually about four inches above the grate line.
  6. There must be a globe valve on the main line leading to the header within easy reach, which can be used to entirely shut off the supply of gas from the header.
  7. There must be a union between the first valve on the header and the nearest fitting on the pipe.
  8. Sheet iron must be placed between the mixers and the burners in such a way as to entirely exclude air from the firepot, except what passes through the mixers.
  9. Make openings in the mixer-pins for each section of the burner the size of No. 19 Morse drill.
  10. Mixers must not be put on the horizontal pipe leading from the header to the ashpit.
  11. Do not use pilot lights. They are unnecessary unless a regulator is used. If a regulator is used, the pilot lights will be put in by the regulator company at the time the regulator is installed.
- N. B.—The company's inspectors will refuse to pass any job which is not completed strictly in accordance with the above rules.

### **Notes.**

1. The openings in the mixer-pins, for both the Bunsen tubes and the round burners, are not drilled the proper size when received from the manufacturer. The gasfitter should see that each pin is drilled properly before putting it in place.
2. A great deal of trouble is caused by lack of a damper in the smokepipe, or by imperfect dampers, and gasfitters should call the attention of their customers to the necessity of having a damper in the smokepipe which would remain set at any point, and thus make it possible to control the draft.
3. The opening in the ashpit must not be closed off with sheet iron or brickwork, as this prevents a proper supply of air to the mixers, causing poor combustion. The draft should be regulated by dampers in the smokepipe.
4. If the conditions of appliances to be equipped are unusual—for instance, a hot air furnace with a square firepot—call on the Company for information in regard to the best manner of equipping.
5. The Company is desirous that every gasfitter should be familiar with natural gas equipment work, and will co-operate in every way possible to bring about this result.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.

N. S. BOUTON, President

E. H. SEDGWICK, Treasurer and General Manager

TELEPHONE 4493 MAIN

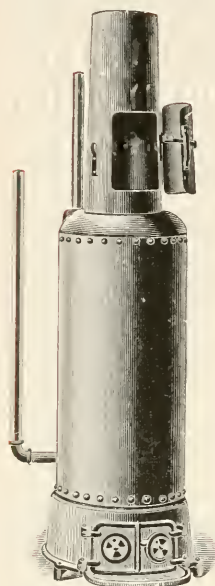
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CHICAGO.

# STEAM AND WATER HEATING.

This subject is one of great importance to architects and owners of buildings contemplated or already erected. What methods shall be used for heating is a question of moment. Shall it be steam or water? It all depends upon the choice of the architect or owner, as buildings of any class or size may be properly warmed by either system if the work is placed in the hands of a competent heating engineer. The results obtained by either system are approximately the same if properly erected. The cost of the plant is in favor of steam at a very low or atmospheric pressure, and the expense of running, repairs, etc., about the same.

The low pressure gravity system is in general use where steam is installed for residences and small apartment buildings, and for large buildings where power for elevators, pumps, etc., is used, a system of reduced pressure steam, obtained by a reducing pressure valve or main adjusted to reduce the pressure for heating purposes from any high pressure that may be required for the engines, etc., to as low as even one-half pound. In this system all the exhaust steam is utilized for heating and in many instances is sufficient. When there is a deficiency it may be supplied by the reduced pressure live steam. This is a very economical method of heating, as the steam practically costs nothing, and would go to waste if not so used, and the results obtained are the same as those from a gravity or vapor heating apparatus.

The modern practice of erecting heating plants either for steam or water is, for large buildings, the overhead system, i. e., the main supply pipe is taken direct from basement to attic, and a circulation pipe run around attic with drops to basement, so located that all radiators in building (except first floor) can be connected to them. These drop risers are connected in basement to return pipes and discharged into a receiving tank, or returned to boiler direct, according to the system used. In this system the first floor of building should be warmed by an independent system, i. e., a separate main in basement, to which radiators should be attached on first floor and a separate return pipe or a continuation of main as a circulator.

For smaller buildings, say two or three stories, and residences, the basement circulating system is almost universally adopted, the steam for first floor being taken directly from the main, and risers run upward to radiators on floors above.

In all kinds of buildings, to secure the most satisfactory results, and at the minimum cost, the one pipe system should be used, more particularly for steam. For water heating, the two pipe system has been, so far, found the most satisfactory.

In all cases the radiators should be placed as near the windows or outside exposures as possible. If windows are not too low it is desirable to place them directly in front of them and put a neat seat over them—although low radiators add to cost of plant, more particularly if they are curved to fit circle of bay window.

Indirect radiation is adopted where a large amount of ventilation is desired. It is particularly necessary in schools, hospitals and churches, and in dwellings one or two indirect stacks are desirable. This method of heating is decidedly more expensive than all direct radiation, and consumes more coal. It is frequently used in combination with direct radiation, and in this case ventilating flues must be provided. Either fireplaces or special flues from each apartment so warmed to the open air, and these flues (as well as from those conducting heat) must be placed in inside walls or partitions.

In installing this system the heating stacks are placed in the basement, connected to main supply and return pipes and encased with either galvanized iron, or narrow ceiling lined with tin. The cold air is introduced through air ducts from the outside, and after being warmed by contact with the indirect heating surfaces, is introduced into the rooms through tin flues and registers.

The indirect stacks should be hung from joists, and at least 14 inches below them. A good practice is to place the register for first floor about 12 inches over side of stack, using an offset in tin pipe, so that any dirt which may fall in register will not be precipitated on top of stack.





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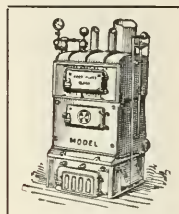
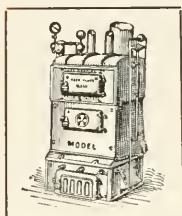
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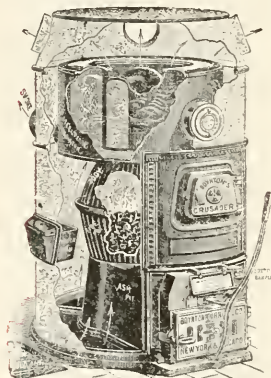
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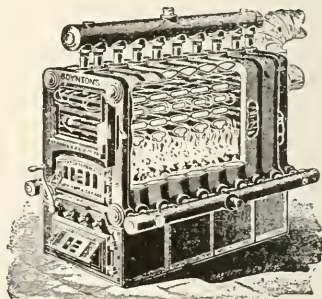
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All radiators and indirect stacks should have an automatic air valve.

The amount of heating surfaces required, and the size of boilers and mains, as well as size of smoke flue, should be left to the judgment of a thoroughly practical heating engineer, as they all vary considerably with the construction, exposure of building, size of rooms and amount of glass surface.

Temperature controlling apparatus, either for individual rooms or for the furnace, can be attached to steam, hot water or hot air heating systems with good results in economy of operation and comfort. For the control of the furnace, only a thermostat in one room and a steam pressure governor or hot water thermostat operating the fire and check drafts are usually used. For controlling individual rooms, a compressed air thermostat is placed in each, and a diaphragm valve on each radiator—if system is direct heating, or a damper in each duct if system is indirect or hot air.

Uniformity of temperature in rooms is everywhere being recognized as of the utmost importance, and in the construction of modern buildings much attention is being given to this subject. First, there is to be considered the comfort of the occupants of the rooms; and secondly, the economy attendant upon the use of a good system of regulation.

#### SOME OF THE REQUISITES FOR GOOD STEAM BOILERS.

- (1) Best material for this purpose, simple construction, perfect workmanship.
- (2) A mud-drum to receive impurities deposited from the water, in a place removed from action of fire.
- (3) A steam and water capacity sufficient to prevent fluctuation in pressure or water level.
- (4) A large water surface for the disengagement of the steam from water in order to prevent foaming.
- (5) A constant and thorough circulation of water throughout the boiler, so as to maintain a uniform temperature.
- (6) An excess of strength over any legitimate strain. No joints exposed to the direct action of fire.
- (7) Combustion chamber so arranged that combustion of gases may be as complete as possible.
- (8) The heating surface at right angles to the currents of heated gases.
- (9) All parts of the boiler readily accessible for cleaning and repairs.
- (10) Very best gauges, safety valves and other fixtures.

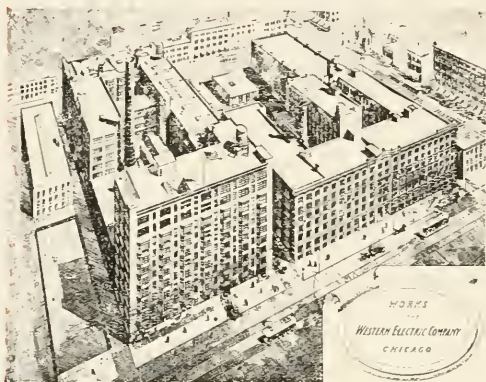
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#### MATTERS PERTAINING TO RADIATION.

The term "warming buildings by hot water," though literally correct, conveys a completely wrong idea of the results. Individual ideas differ greatly in this, but where nearly all are wrong is in supposing that the source of warmth is perceivable, as is the case with other methods of heating. A house properly warmed by hot water has the atmosphere, perpetually, of a still summer evening; and in this statement there is no exaggeration whatever. A man's love of an open fire, and its cheerful blaze, is another literal truth without a correct meaning; for no one seeks, nor enjoys, the cheerfulness of a fire with the thermometer registering 68 to 72 degrees. Perhaps the greatest benefit of this method of heating is the total absence of disagreeable, and no less hurtful, draughts of cold air. There is no reason why an entrance-hall, staircase or landing should be lower in temperature than within the rooms of a residence, and this without impairing ventilation. The immensely increased use of hot-water heating apparatus, and the employment of many modern labor-saving devices in the manufacture of these goods, has greatly reduced the cost, while the apparatus itself has been rendered much more efficient, so that purely from the point of economy a modern hot-water heating apparatus is a necessity even in the smallest cottages as well as in the palatial residences. Every architect and intending builder should possess a copy of the complete catalogue of these goods furnished gratis by the American Radiator Company of Chicago, who are the largest manufacturers in the world. adv.

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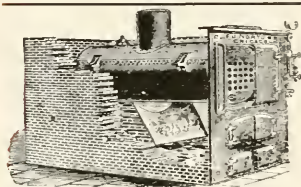
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# DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY,

City of Chicago.

## NOTICE.

Particular attention is called to the different sections of the ordinance herein printed: Permit must be obtained before any work is done.

The use of electric current is prohibited previous to certificate being issued.

Conditions unsafe to life or property must be corrected within forty-eight hours.

Each building must have independent service from street or alley.

Wires must not pass through party walls, over roofs or under sidewalks.

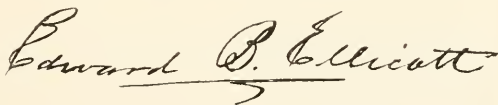
Current must not be supplied from trolley lines for motors or light except for power stations owned by company.

Temporary work must be inspected and approved before current is used.

Alterations to existing wiring must not be made without regular permit.

Permits issued by the Commissioner of Public Works for electrical work to be done on streets must be countersigned by the Department of Electricity.

Violation of any of the Sections of this ordinance constitutes a misdemeanor and renders any person, firm or corporation liable to arrest and fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100, also the cutting off and stopping of current used in violation until the provisions are complied with.



City Electrician.

## SECTIONS OF THE REVISED CODE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, GOVERNING ELEC- TRICAL INSPECTIONS.

January 1, 1899.

### CHAPTER XXV.—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

**596. Electric Current.** No electric current shall be used for illumination, decoration, power or heating, except as hereinafter provided.

**597. Application—Contents—Permits.** All persons, firms or corporations desiring to install wires or other apparatus for the use of electric currents for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section of this chapter shall, before commencing or doing any electrical construction work of any kind whatever, either installing new electrical apparatus or repairing apparatus already in use, file an application for a permit therefor in the office of the City Electrician, which application shall describe in detail such material and apparatus as it is desired to use, with a full description of the same, giving the locality by street and number: and upon receipt of which application, if found proper, such permit shall be given.

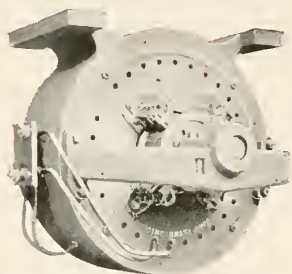
**598. Duties of City Electrician Thereon.** The said City Electrician shall then have power, and it shall be his duty, when by him deemed necessary, to carefully inspect any such installation previous to and after its completion, and it shall be competent for him to remove any existing obstructions which may prevent a perfect inspection of the current carrying conductors, such as laths, plastering, boarding or partitions: and if such



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New Era Building  
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Mieble Printing Press Co. (Churchward type)

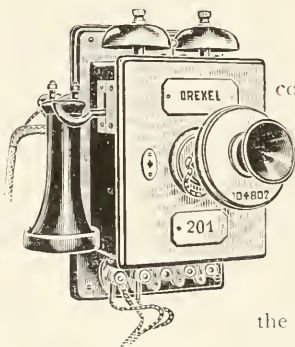
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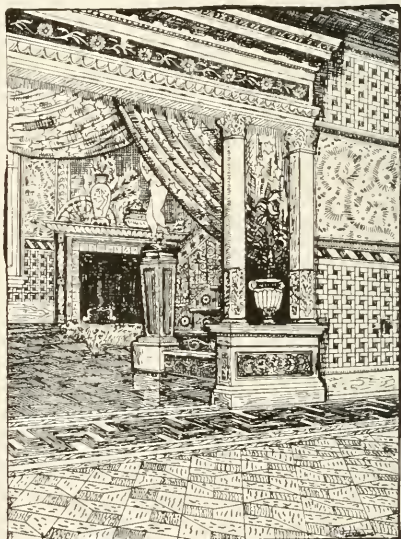
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installation shall prove to have been constructed in accordance with the rules and requirements of the fire department of the City of Chicago, controlling the use of electric current, upon the payment of a fee, as herein provided, he shall issue a certificate of such inspection, which shall contain a general description of the installation and the date of said inspection. The use of electric current is hereby declared to be unlawful previous to the issuance of said certificate; provided, however, the City Electrician may issue a temporary permit for the use of electrical current during the course of construction or alteration of buildings, which permit shall expire when the electrical apparatus for such building is fully installed.

**59Sa. Preliminary and Final Certificate.**—A preliminary certificate may be issued by said City Electrician, in the case of completed installations, but upon which no current will be used in the immediate future. Such preliminary certificate shall show that at the date of inspection the installation was erected in accordance with the terms of this chapter, and shall be issued at one-half the rates hereinafter named. Prior to the introduction of electric current into the said premises a second inspection shall be made, when if the said installation is still in accordance with the terms of this chapter, a complete and final certificate shall issue, and the amount of the fee paid for the preliminary certificate shall be deducted from the fee for the final certificate. Any owner or owners of property installing electric wires to be hidden from view shall, prior to such installation, give said City Electrician a reasonable notice in order to give ample time for inspection.

**59Sb. Power of City Electrician—Inspections and Re-inspections.** The said City Electrician is hereby empowered to inspect or re-inspect all overhead, underground and interior wires and apparatus conducting electric current for light, heat or power, and when said conductors or apparatus are found to be unsafe to life or property, shall notify the person or persons, firms or corporations owning, using or operating them to place the same in a safe and secure condition within forty-eight hours. Any person, firm or corporation failing or refusing to repair, change or remove the same within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such notice, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

**59Sc. Poles Covers Wires—Electric Service Entrances—Switches.**—All poles now standing or hereafter erected, and all covers for manholes now in service, or hereafter placed in service for the use of electric conductors, shall be branded or stamped with the name of the person, firm or corporation owning the same; all electric service entrances shall have attached to the conductor or conductors, in a conspicuous place, a substantial tag designating the owner of, and giving such a full description of the conductors as shall meet with the approval of said City Electrician; and all of said electric service entrances shall be properly equipped with approved cut-out service switches. Each building into which electric current shall hereafter be introduced shall have independent service from the street or alley, entering at right angles with the street curb; and no wires hereafter put up shall pass from one building to another through any party wall or along any building wall or over any roof or under any sidewalk. No electric current shall be supplied from any trolley line for any purpose whatever to any building except for lighting the power stations from which current is supplied to such trolley lines.

**59Sd. Fees.**—There shall be collected by the City Electrician and paid into the Treasury of the City of Chicago, upon the issuance of certificates permitting the use of electric current, the following fees:

For each arc light, the sum of one dollar.

For incandescent lamps of nominal 16 candle power, and for larger or smaller lamps in that proportion, up to and including 100 lamps, the sum of ten cents each.

For incandescent lamps, second 100, or part thereof as above, the sum of nine cents each; third 100, or part thereof as above, eight cents each; fourth 100 or part thereof as above, seven cents each; fifth 100 or part thereof as above, six cents each; for each additional 100 lamps, or part thereof as above, five cents each; but no inspection shall be made for a less amount than one dollar.

For each electrical horse-power of 746 Watts, used for mechanical or other purposes than above mentioned, the sum of one dollar for each horse-power from one to five horse-power, inclusive.

For each of the next succeeding 5 horse-powers, or part thereof as above, eighty-five cents; for each of the next succeeding 5 horse-powers, or part thereof as above, seventy-five cents; for each of the next succeeding 10 horse-powers, or part thereof as above, sixty cents; for each of the next succeeding 25 horse-powers, or part thereof as above, fifty cents; for each of the next succeeding 50 horse-powers, or part thereof as above, forty cents; for each additional horse-power, or part thereof as above, twenty-five cents; but no inspection shall be made for a less amount than one dollar.

Inspections of temporary installations for show-window exhibitions, conventions and the like, shall be charged for by the time required for such inspections at the rate of fifty cents per hour.

Each re-inspection of any overhead, underground or interior wires or apparatus, shall be charged for by the time required for such re-inspection at the rate of fifty cents per hour.

**598e. Record - Annual Report.** - It shall be the duty of said City Electrician to keep records containing a full and accurate account of all inspections made and of all moneys received; he shall annually, on or before the first day of February in each year, prepare and present to the City Council a report showing the receipts and expenditures and entire work of his department during the previous fiscal year; and he shall at the same time send to the Comptroller a full and comprehensive statement of all matters pertaining to his department, together with an estimate in detail of the appropriations required by this department during the next fiscal year.

**598f. Alterations.** No alterations shall be made in any installation without first notifying the said City Electrician and submitting the same for similar inspection, as above provided.

**598g. Penalty.** The Furnishing or use of any electric current within the limits of the City of Chicago, by any person or persons, firm or corporation, in any manner contrary to the provisions of this Chapter, shall constitute and be a misdemeanor, and any person, firm or corporation found guilty of such misdemeanor shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and each day's use thereof contrary to the provisions of this Chapter shall constitute and be a separate offense and misdemeanor. Said City Electrician may, for any violation of the provisions of this Chapter, also order and compel the cutting of and stopping of such current until the provisions of this Chapter are fully complied with.

**The following Sections have also been passed governing electrical construction work, and made a part of Chapter LXI, Article II, of the revised Code of Chicago.**

**1902a. Requirements Before Permits Can Be Issued.** - All applications for permits to erect poles in the streets and alleys in the City of Chicago shall provide that the City of Chicago may use the poles to be so erected and attach thereto such necessary cross-arms, wires or other electrical appliances as may be deemed necessary for the electrical service of the city, and no permit shall be issued by the Commissioner of Public Works to any person, firm or corporation operating under a valid ordinance, in which the application and permit does not provide for the privileges required by the city as herein contained.

**1902b. Fees.** A fee of two (\$2) dollars shall be charged for each permit issued by the Commissioner of Public Works for the erection of all poles, lines or wires, or electric conductors of any description whatever, or for any laying of underground electrical conduits or the placing of conductors therein.

Said fees shall be collected by the City Electrician before he countersigns any such permit, and shall be deposited by him in the City Treasury and credited to a special deposit fund to be used for the purpose of extending the electric lighting system of the city.

# Table of Carrying Capacity of Wires.

## TABLE A. Rubber Covered Wires.

## TABLE B. On Porcelain Knobs—Open Work.

B. & S. G.	Amperes.	Amperes.
18.....	3	
16.....	6	
14.....	12	19
12.....	17	24
10.....	24	32
8.....	33	43
6.....	46	57
5.....	54	63
4.....	65	74
3.....	76	83
2.....	90	98
1.....	107	117
0.....	127	140
00.....	150	157
000.....	177	185
0000.....	210	225
Circular Mills.		
200,000.....	200	
250,000.....		285
300,000.....	270	355
350,000.....		377
400,000.....	330	415
500,000.....	390	485
600,000.....	450	545
700,000.....	500	600
800,000.....	550	655
900,000.....	600	710
1,000,000.....	650	765
1,100,000.....	690	
1,200,000.....	730	
1,300,000.....	770	
1,400,000.....	810	
1,500,000.....	850	
1,600,000.....	890	
1,700,000.....	930	
1,800,000.....	970	
1,900,000.....	1,010	
2,000,000.....	1,050	

The lower limit is specified for rubber-covered wires to prevent gradual deterioration of high insulations by heat of wires, but not from fear of igniting the insulation. Question of drop is not taken into consideration in above tables.

The carrying capacity of sixteen and eighteen wire is given, but no smaller than fourteen is to be used, except as allowed under Rules 24 *n* and 40 *c*.

## Materials.

The following is a list of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating materials for the benefit of those who might consider hard rubber, fiber, wood and the like as fulfilling the requirements.

1. Glass.
2. Marble (filled).
3. Slate without metal veins.
4. Porcelain, thoroughly glazed and vitrified.
5. Pure Sheet Mica.
6. Lava (certain kinds of).
7. Alberene Stone.

## Electric Gas Lighting—

Where electric gas lighting is to be used on the same fixture with the electric light: No part of the gas piping or fixture shall be in electric connection with the gas lighting circuit.

The wires used with the fixtures must have a non-inflammable insulation, or, where concealed between the pipe and shell of the fixture, the insulation must be such as required for fixture wiring for the electric light.

The whole installation must be test free from "grounds."

The two installations must test perfectly free from connection with each other.





## ORDINANCE FOR EXTENSION OF FIRE LIMITS.

(Passed December 11, 1893.)

That the fire limits of the City of Chicago be, and the same are hereby extended, so as to include the territory bounded on the east by the center line of West Fortieth street, on the west by the center line of West Forty-sixth street, on the south by the center line of Colorado avenue and on the north by the center line of Madison street.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

The fire limits of the City of Chicago are hereby extended so as to include all that part of the city lying west of the Chicago river, east of Kedzie avenue, north of North avenue and south of Diversey avenue.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after the first day of May, 1895.

That the fire limits of the City of Chicago are hereby extended so as to include the territory bounded on the east by the shore of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center line of State street, on the south by the center line of Seventy-fifth street, and on the north by the center line of Sixty-seventh street; provided, however, that any person or corporation desiring to erect or remove a frame or wooden building within the above defined limits, shall have the right to do so upon presenting a petition to the Commissioner of Buildings, signed by the owners of a majority of the front feet for a distance of 500 feet each way from said lot upon each side of the street upon which the building is to be located.

### NOTE.

Fire Limits.—On the south by Seventy-fifth street from the lake to State street, west by State street to Thirty-ninth street, south by Thirty-ninth street to South Western avenue, west by South Western avenue to the Illinois and Michigan canal, south by the Illinois and Michigan canal to Crawford avenue, west by Crawford avenue to Colorado avenue, south by Colorado avenue to West Forty-sixth street, west by West Forty-sixth street to Madison street, north by Madison street to Crawford avenue, west by Crawford avenue to West North avenue, north by West North avenue to Kedzie avenue, west by Kedzie avenue to Diversey avenue, north by Diversey avenue to the Chicago river, east by the river to Fullerton avenue, north by Fullerton avenue to Halsted street, west by Halsted street to Belmont, north by 150 feet north of the north line of Belmont avenue to the lake.

May 1, 1899, was added: Also that territory bounded on the north by the center line of Harrison street, on the west by the center line of South Forty-eighth avenue, and on the south by the center line of Twelfth street, and on the east by the present city fire limits.

# *Something to Think About*

If you wish to be successful in business you should secure a practical business training. You must be qualified for superior work before you can earn a good salary. Do not misdirect your energies and thus earn only a few dollars, when, by acting wisely, the same amount of work and effort will bring you a great many more dollars. Think how much this means. It is so important that you need the best advice you can get. You can secure the benefit of forty-two years of constant thought and experience in these matters if you will call and have a talk with Mr. Bryant of the

*Bryant & Stratton  
Business College*

*315 to 321 Wabash Avenue*

*OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM*

# LAWS, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE  
VENTILATION, LIGHT, DRAINAGE AND PLUMBING OF BUILDINGS.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS—REVISED STATUTES.

JAN. 1, 1889. CHAPTER 24-1.

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## AN ACT

*For the Regulation and Inspection of Tenement and Lodging Houses or Other Places of Habitation. Approved and in force May 30, 1881.*

286. Section 1. **Architect—Plans.** *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That it shall be the duty of any architect or architects, builder or builders of, or other person or persons interested in any projected tenement, lodging house or other places of habitation in any incorporated city of fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants, to submit plans and specifications of any such building or buildings to the Health Commissioner or Commissioners of such incorporated city, that the said Health Commissioner or Commissioners may examine the said plans and specifications, for his or their approval or rejection as to the proposed plans for the ventilation of rooms, light and air shafts, windows, ventilation of water closets, drainage and plumbing.

287. Sec. 2. **Duty of Plumber.** It shall be the duty of any plumber or other person or persons interested in the contract for the plumbing work of such building or buildings, to receive a written certificate of instruction from the Health Commissioner or Commissioners before commencing work on the said building or buildings, and to proceed according to the plans, specifications and instructions, as approved by the Health Commissioner or Commissioners of said city.

288. Sec. 3. **Health Commissioner Notice.** It shall be the duty of any plumber or other person or persons interested in the plumbing work, after the completion of said plumbing work, and before any of the said plumbing work is covered up in any building or buildings, or on the premises connected with said building or buildings, to notify in writing the Health Commissioner or Commissioners, that said building or buildings, or other premises, are now ready for inspection, and it shall be unlawful for any plumber, or other person or persons, to cover up or in any way conceal such plumbing work, in or about such building or buildings, until the Health Commissioner or Commissioners approve of the same.

289. Sec. 4. **Architect Penalty.** If any architect or architects, builder or builders, violate the provisions of this act, he or they shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than two hundred (200) dollars for each offense.

290. Sec. 5. **Penalty Plumber.** If any plumber or other person or persons interested in the plumbing work, violate any of the provisions of this act, he or they shall be

fined the sum of not less than one hundred (100) nor more than two hundred (200) dollars for the first offense, and the further penalty of ten (10) dollars for each and every day such plumber or other interested person or persons shall, after first conviction, neglect or refuse to comply with any provisions of this act, or the written instructions of the Health Commissioner or Commissioners, and for the second offense a like penalty and a forfeiture of his or their license to do business in said city for one (1) year after conviction.

291. Sec. 6. **Emergency.** Inasmuch as the health of the people is endangered, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately, therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

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## REGULATIONS AND CERTIFICATE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

In Force March 1, 1897.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

**Certificate.** Owner or other interested parties should insist on receiving from the plumber a certificate of inspection, signed by the Chief Inspector and approved by the Commissioner of Health, showing that the plumbing work has been inspected as required by the city ordinance.

**Plans.** A duplicate of building plans must be filed with the Department of Health before the original is approved; said duplicate shall be on paper or cloth and drawn to a standard scale, and show all drain pipes within building.

**Ventilation of Rooms.** Every habitable room must have at least one window opening directly upon the street or yard, or upon a court or light shaft.

**Light and Air Shaft.** Every light and air shaft for habitable rooms must be at least twelve square feet in area for a three-story house, sixteen square feet in area for a four-story house, and twenty square feet in area for a five-story house; and in every case not less than two feet wide in the clear. Shafts between two houses, and common to both, must be of double this area and not less than four feet wide.

Where the sides of the shaft are allowed by the Department of Buildings to be constructed of studding, they shall be extended above the roof not less than three feet, be covered with glass to admit light, and be provided with openings protected by slats so arranged as to admit air, said opening to be at least equal in area to the area of the shaft.

**Alterations and Additions.** No alterations in the light and ventilation of any buildings or approved plans shall be made, except upon the express written approval of the Commissioner of Health; nor shall any additional structure be erected upon the lot except upon such approval and a special permit.

**Windows.** The windows of habitable rooms which open on shafts shall be hung with weights so as to slide vertically, each window to be not less than twelve square feet in area.

### VENTILATION OF WATER CLOSETS.

Water-closets shall not be ventilated by a shaft which ventilates habitable rooms; and where they do not open otherwise to the external air, they must be ventilated by means of a separate shaft not less than ten (10) square feet in area, to extend above the roof, and to be arranged for the admission of light and air at the top, in like manner as the shafts for rooms.

The term "soil pipe" is applied to any vertical line of pipe, extending through roof, receiving the discharge of one or more water-closets, with or without other fixtures.

The term "waste pipe" is applied to any pipe, extending through roof, receiving the discharge from any fixtures except water-closets.



The term "vent or revent pipe" is applied to any special pipe provided to ventilate the system of piping and to prevent trap siphonage and back pressure.

All joints must be made with picked oakum and molten lead and be made gas-tight. Twelve (12) ounces of fine, soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each inch in the diameter of the pipe.

All wrought-iron and steel pipe must be equal in quality to "Standard," and be properly tested by the manufacturer. All pipe must be lap welded.

Wrought-iron and steel pipe must be galvanized.

Fittings for vent pipes or wrought iron or steel pipes may be the ordinary cast or malleable steam and water fittings, provided they are galvanized.

Each building must be separately and independently connected with the public or a private sewer.

The entire plumbing and drainage system of every building must be entirely separate and independent of that of any other building.

Every building must have its sewer connections directly in front of the building unless permission is otherwise granted.

The use of pipe hooks for supporting drains is prohibited.

Ice box or refrigerator waste pipes shall extend above the roof.

Fittings for waste or soil pipes must be the special extra heavy cast-iron recessed and threaded drainage fittings, with smooth interior waterway and threads tapped, so as to give a uniform grade to branches of not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch per foot.

All joints to be screwed joints made up with red lead, and the burr formed in cutting must be carefully reamed out.

Outside leaders may be of sheet metal, but they must connect with the house drain by means of a cast-iron pipe extending vertically five feet above the grade level.

Cellar drains will be permitted only where they can be connected to a trap with a permanent water seal.

Subsoil drains should discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which must be lifted and discharged into the drainage system above the cellar bottom by some approved method.

Where directly sewer connected they must be cut off from the rest of the plumbing system by a brass flap valve on the inlet to the catch-basin and the trap on the drain from the catch-basin must be water supplied as required for cellar drains.

All pipe lines must be supported at the base on brick piers or by heavy iron hangers from the cellar ceiling beams and along the line by heavy iron hangers at intervals of not more than ten feet.

The house drain must properly connect with the house sewer at a point two feet outside of the outer wall of the building. An arched or other proper opening must be provided for the drain in the wall to prevent damage by settlement.

The house drain and sewer must be run as direct as possible, with a fall of at least one quarter inch per foot, all changes in direction made with proper fittings, and all connections made with Y branches and one-eighth and one-sixteenth bends.

If possible the house drain must be above the cellar floor. The house drain must be supported at intervals of ten feet by 8-inch brick piers or suspended from the floor beams or be otherwise properly supported by heavy iron pipe hangers at intervals of not more than ten feet.

Inside leaders (rain pipes) must be made of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron or steel, with roof connections made gas and water tight by means of a heavy lead or copper drawn tubing, wiped or soldered to a brass ferrule calked or screwed into the pipe.

Full size Y and T branch fittings for handhole clean-outs must be provided where required on house drain and its branches.

Clean-outs must not be less than four inches in diameter.

All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture that will not corrode under the action of urine. The floor and walls of the urinal apartments must be lined with similar non-absorbent and non-corrosive material.

The entire plumbing and drainage system within the building must be tested by the

plumber in the presence of the plumbing inspector, under a water and air test as directed. All pipes must remain uncovered in every part until they have successfully passed the test. The plumber must securely close all openings as directed by the inspector of plumbing. The use of wooden plugs for this purpose is prohibited.

The water test will be applied by closing the lower end of the main house drain and filling the pipes to the highest opening above the roof with water. If the drain or any part of the system is to be tested separately, there must be a head of water at least six (6) feet above all parts of the work so tested, and special provision must be made for including all joints and connections in at least one test.

The air test will be applied with a force pump and mercury column under ten pounds pressure, equal to 20 inches of mercury. The use of spring gauges is prohibited.

After the completion of the work, when the water has been turned on and the traps filled, the plumber must make a peppermint test in the presence of a plumbing inspector and as directed by him.

The material and labor for tests must be furnished by the plumber. When the peppermint test is used, five ounces of oil of peppermint must be provided for each line up to five stories and basement in height, and for each additional five stories or fraction thereof one additional ounce of peppermint must be provided for each line.

Rubber connections shall not be used on any pipe or fixture which is connected with drain or sewer.

Double hubs shall not be used on soil, waste or vent pipes.

No house drain shall be less than six (6) inches, internal diameter.

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## ORDINANCE

Passed and in force November 30, 1891.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago :*

Section 1. That in all buildings hereafter erected in the City of Chicago, and in all other buildings already built or erected, wherein the plumbing shall be repaired or changed, the drain, soil, waste pipes and traps must be exposed to view for ready inspection at all times and for convenience in repairing. When necessarily placed within partitions or in recesses they must be covered with woodwork, so fastened as to be readily removed. In no case shall they be inaccessible, unless placed so in accordance with a written permit from the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 2. Where sewer connections are not extended to the level of the floor line, foot connections of soil and waste pipes shall be made with one-quarter or one-eighth long iron bends, and an iron sewer cap, such as is in general use, shall be used to finish the construction. When sewer is extended to the floor line an iron sewer cap shall be used to complete the construction.

Sec. 3. Where water closets are placed outside of buildings, the Chief Inspector must be notified before work is started.

Sec. 4. No brick, sheet metal, earthenware or chimney flue shall be used for a sewer ventilator, or to ventilate any trap, soil or waste pipe.

Sec. 5. Every vertical soil and waste pipe must be of iron, and it must extend above the roof at least twelve inches, and have a diameter of at least one inch greater than that of the pipe proper. But in no case shall it be less than four inches in diameter through and above the roof. The increaser must be placed at least one foot below roof. No cap or cowl shall be affixed to top of such ventilation pipe.

Sec. 6. Soil, waste and vent pipes in an extension must be carried above the roof of main building when otherwise they would open within twenty feet of the windows, doors or ventilators of the main or adjoining buildings.

Sec. 7. Horizontal soil, waste and vent pipes are prohibited. Where rows of fixtures are placed in line, angle fittings must be used as vent pipes to prevent same from filling with rust or condensation. Trapped vents are strictly prohibited. No ventilation pipe from house side of any trap shall connect with any reventilation pipe or with any sewer, soil or waste pipe. Branches on main vertical vent pipes, where there is more than one fixture, must be taken out above the top of highest fixture.

Sec. 8. The least diameter of soil pipe permitted is four inches. A vertical waste pipe into which a line of kitchen sinks discharge must be at least three inches in diameter, if receiving the waste of five or more floors, and shall have two-inch branches.

Sec. 9. There shall be no traps at foot of soil or waste pipes.

Sec. 10. All iron pipes (cast) must be sound, free from holes or cracks, and of the grade known in commerce as extra heavy. The following weights per lineal foot will be accepted as complying with this ordinance:

2 inches,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds per lineal foot.
3 inches,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds per lineal foot.
4 inches,	13	pounds per lineal foot.
5 inches,	17	pounds per lineal foot.
6 inches,	20	pounds per lineal foot.
7 inches,	27	pounds per lineal foot.
8 inches,	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds per lineal foot.
10 inches,	45	pounds per lineal foot.
12 inches,	54	pounds per lineal foot.

Sec. 11. All fittings used in connection with such pipe shall correspond with it in weight and quality. Tar or asbestos coated pipe shall be used.

Sec. 12. When required by the Commissioner of Health, all work must be tested by such test as this department decides upon, and in the presence of the Inspector. Defective pipes must be removed and all defective work made good and to conform to this ordinance.

Sec. 13. All joints on (cast iron) soil, waste and drain pipes must be so filled with oakum and lead and hand-calked so as to make them air-tight.

Sec. 14. All connections of lead waste or vent pipes shall be made by means of wiped joints, and brass solder nipples or combination ferrules. Wrought or cast iron nipples or ferrules must not be used.

Sec. 15. Every water closet, urinal, sink, basin, bath, and every set of wash trays, tub or sets of tubs, must be effectively and separately trapped. When floor washes are connected it must be by means of a deep seal trap. Traps on bath tubs must be placed in such a manne, that the clean-out will be in plain view and above the floor.

Sec. 16. The traps must be placed as near the fixture as possible, and in no case shall a trap be more than two feet from said fixtures.

Sec. 17. In no case shall a waste from any fixture be connected with any water closet trap or revent connection for same.

Sec. 18. All traps must be connected from siphonage by special vent pipe. The vertical air pipe for traps of water closets in buildings more than four stories in height must be at least three inches in diameter, with two-inch branch for each water closet trap. This rule shall apply to all other fixtures except that branches may be same size as trap, and pipe may be reduced to two inches for two lower stories. Vent pipes for water closets in residences must be two inches, with same size branches, and for other fixtures not less than one and one-half inches, with branches same size as trap. All re-vents may be connected with increaser just below roof. (See Section 5.)

Sec. 19. No trap vent shall be used as a waste or soil pipe.

Sec. 20. All lead or other safes under fixtures must be drained by special pipe, same to discharge into sink or on cellar floor; and in no case shall the safe waste be connected with any waste, soil or drain pipe or sewer. The end of safe wastes shall be covered by flap valves.

Sec. 21. Overflow pipes from fixtures must be in each case connected on the inlet side of the trap.

Sec. 22. The drain pipe from refrigerator must not be directly connected with any

soil or waste pipe, or with the drain or sewer, or discharge upon the ground: it must discharge into an open or water supplied sink. Such drain pipe must be so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing, and must be as short as possible and disconnected from refrigerator. The outlet should be covered by means of metal flap valve.

Sec. 23. The sediment pipe from boiler must be connected on inlet side of sink trap.

Sec. 24. Water closets must never be placed in an unventilated room or compartment. In every case the room or compartment must be open to the outer air or be ventilated by means of an air-duct or shaft. Interior water closets shall not be supplied from city supply pipes direct. All water closets within the house must be supplied from special tanks or cisterns, the water of which is not used for any other purpose. A group of water closets may be supplied from one tank, but water closets on different floors shall not be supplied from tank. In tenement houses there must be a separate cistern for each water closet, excepting in a cellar or unfinished basement cistern may be dispensed with, and one water closet must be provided for each two families.

Sec. 25. The overflow pipes from water-closet cisterns may discharge into an open sink or where its discharge will attract attention and indicate that waste of water is occurring; but not directly into soil, waste, drain, vent or sewer pipe. When the city pressure is not sufficient to supply these cisterns adequate pumps must be provided.

Sec. 26. The valves or cisterns must be so fitted and adjusted as to prevent waste of water.

Sec. 27. Water closets when placed in a yard must be separately trapped and so arranged as to be conveniently and adequately flushed, and their water supply pipes and traps must be protected from freezing. The compartment for such water closets must be ventilated by means of slatted openings in the doors and roof.

Sec. 28. Tanks for drinking water, if indispensable, must not be lined with zinc or galvanized iron. They must be constructed of wood or iron or may be lined with planished copper. The overflow pipes shall discharge upon the roof or be trapped and discharge into an open sink: but never into any soil, waste pipe, water closet trap, drain or sewer. Discharge pipes from such tanks shall not be so constructed as to discharge into any sewer, connected soil or waste pipe.

Sec. 29. Rain water leaders shall not be used as soil, waste or vent pipes: nor shall any soil or vent pipe be used for a rain pipe. Where the leader opens near windows or light shaft it must be properly trapped far enough below surface to prevent freezing. The joint between leader and roof shall be air-tight. Sheet metal or slip joints shall not be allowed inside of any building.

Sec. 30. No steam, exhaust blow-off, or drip pipe shall connect with the sewer or with any house drain, soil or waste pipe. Such pipes shall be discharged into a tank or condenser from which a suitable outlet to the house drain shall be provided.

Sec. 31. Yards and areas shall be properly graded, cemented, flagged or well paved, and properly drained. When the area drains are connected to the house drain they must be effectively trapped and protected by means of back-water valves.

Sec. 32. Cellar and foundation wall shall, where possible, be rendered impervious to dampness, and asphaltum or coal tar pitch in addition to hydraulic cement shall be used for that purpose.

Sec. 33. The general privy accommodations of a tenement house or lodging house shall not be permitted in the cellar, basement or under sidewalks.

Sec. 34. Wooden wash-trays and sinks are prohibited inside of any building: they shall be of non-absorbent material.

Sec. 35. No catch basin shall be allowed in any building.

Sec. 36. Where a single water closet or other plumbing fixture is located in a building and has an independent soil or waste pipe of undiminished size, from ground (in building) to roof, the vent may be dispensed with: *provided*, the trap of said fixture is located not more than five feet from the said soil or waste pipe, and that no other fixture on the floors above or below are connected or will be connected into any pipe from said single fixture. It is further provided that a non-siphoning trap, tested and approved by the Chief Inspector, shall be used for such work.



Sec. 37. Where two or more plumbing fixtures having an independent soil or waste pipe or undiminished size from ground in building to roof, are located on one floor, the revent pipe from the said fixtures may be branched into the soil or waste pipe, three feet above the floor on which the fixtures are located: *provided*, that no fixture or fixtures on the floors above or below are connected or will be connected into the soil, waste, vent or revents of the said fixtures. It is further provided that no fixture revented under this rule shall be more than eight feet from the main soil or waste pipe.

Sec. 38. Pan closets will not be allowed in any building.

Sec. 39. No privy vault will be allowed on premises where there is a main sewer in street. (See Sections 4956 and 4957.)

Sec. 40. Special permits will be issued by the Chief Inspector only. Where special permit is used the location must be inspected before work is started.

Sec. 41. The Commissioner of Health shall be notified in writing when work is ready for inspection.

Sec. 42. Any person or persons or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine not exceeding two hundred (\$200) dollars, nor less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, for each offense, and a further penalty of not less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars, for each day such violation shall be allowed or suffered to continue. And after the first fine shall have been imposed upon any person or persons having a plumber's license from the City of Chicago for any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, the Mayor may revoke the license of any such person or persons at once.

Sec. 43. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 44. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## AN ORDINANCE REGULATING PRIVY VAULTS.

Passed June 25, 1894.

Sec. 4956. **Privy Vault, Unlawful Location of.** *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:* §1. That it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to maintain any privy vault or suffer the same to be and remain upon any premises abutting upon or adjoining any street, alley, court or public place, in which is located any public sewer. Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 4957. **When in Force.** §2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

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## ORDINANCE GOVERNING INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

1936. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR CREATED—TERM.—There is hereby created the office of Inspector of Steam Boilers, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified.

1937. Appointment.—He shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, on the first Monday in May, 1897, or as soon thereafter as may be, and biennially thereafter.

1938. QUALIFICATIONS —The person so appointed shall be a person well qualified from practical experience in the use and construction of boilers, generators and super-heaters and their appurtenances, used for generating steam for power, steaming or heating purposes, to enable him to judge of their safety for use as such, and who is neither directly nor indirectly interested in the manufacturing, ownership or agency of steam boilers which are to be inspected.

1939. BOND.—Said Inspector, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more sureties to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

1940. DUTY OF OWNERS.—It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation owning, leasing or controlling the use of any steam boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater subject to steam pressure to have the same inspected by the Inspector of Boilers as often as once in each and every year, and to that end every person, firm or corporation owning, leasing or controlling the use of any such steam boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater shall make or cause to be made annually an application in writing to the Inspector requesting him to inspect the same. A failure to make such application within ten days from the date of the expiration of the last certificate and after due notice of such expiration having been sent by the Inspector, shall be deemed a violation of this section, and the party or parties guilty of such violation shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every twenty-four hours the aforesaid party or parties may continue to use the said boiler or boilers, tank or tanks, jacket kettle or jacket kettles, generator or generators, after having been notified as aforesaid. Provided, however, that this ordinance shall not apply to boilers, generators or other apparatus used in private residences for generating steam solely for heating purposes; and for the purposes of this ordinance flat buildings or apartment buildings shall not be classed as private residences, and any steam boiler, generator or other apparatus used for generating steam in flat buildings or apartment buildings shall be subject to inspection as hereinbefore provided.

1941. DUTIES.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector upon proper application to inspect all boilers, tanks, jacket kettles, generators or other apparatus used for generating steam for power, heating or steaming purposes, by making a careful examination of and subjecting the same to a hydrostatic pressure which shall exceed the maximum working pressure in the ratio of 150 to 100 pounds, and in no case shall the working pressure allowed be more than 104 pounds per square inch for a new boiler, 48 inches diameter, made of flange steel plates of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, one-fourth of an inch in thickness in the thinnest plate, punched holes and single longitudinal seams, and 124 pounds per square inch for a new boiler 48 inches diameter, made of flange steel plates of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, one-fourth of an inch in thickness, in which all the rivet holes have been drilled and the longitudinal seams of the cylindrical parts double riveted. All boilers having thicker or thinner plates, larger or smaller diameters, shall be gov-

erned by the same standard of allowable pressures; provided, however, that whenever the plates of which any boiler is made show thereon the manufacturers' stamp indicating its quality, tensile strength and ductility, such boiler may be tested and rated in accordance with the United States Marine Inspection Law governing the inspection of steam boilers. But no boiler constructed of boiler plates after the passage of this ordinance shall have stay bolts of less than seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and pitched more than seven inches apart. All boiler heads made of boiler plate shall be braced with braces when sectional area shall be of not less than one inch diameter, so pitched that a greater strain than 6,000 pounds per square inch of section shall not be carried by any one brace. In computing the strain on braces in flat surfaces the diameter of brace rivets will be considered.

1942. **CERTIFICATE—Record.**—When an inspection of a boiler or boilers, tank or tanks, jacket kettle or jacket kettles, generator or generators, super-heater or super-heaters, has been made, and the same shall have been approved by the Inspector, said Inspector shall make and deliver to the person, firm or corporation for whom the inspection was made, upon payment to him of the fees hereinafter mentioned, a certificate of such inspection which shall contain the date of inspection, together with a general description for what purposes used, the number of try cocks, steam and water gauges, pumps, the pounds pressure to which said boilers have been tested and the maximum pressure at which they may be safely used; and the said certificate so issued shall be framed and put up in the office or in some other conspicuous place on the premises for examination, and a record of the same shall be made by the said Inspector in a well bound book and alphabetically indexed; and any person, firm or corporation owning, leasing or controlling the use of a steam boiler, tank, jacket kettle or generator, who is not in the possession of a certificate of inspection as aforesaid within thirty (30) days from the date of inspection, through or by reason of his or their neglect or refusal to pay the fees for said inspection, shall be subjected to the penalty heretofore provided in Section 2 for each and every twenty-four hours which shall elapse after the expiration of the thirty days aforesaid.

All certificates of inspection aforesaid shall be made upon blanks numbered consecutively, which shall be delivered to the said Inspector by the City Comptroller from time to time, upon said Inspector furnishing the Comptroller with the name of the person, firm or corporation for whom said inspection has been made and the location of the boiler or boilers so inspected.

1943. **INSPECTION OF REPAIRS.**—It shall be the duty of said Inspector upon an application in writing made by any person, firm or corporation, owning, leasing or controlling the use of any boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater, stating that the same is out of repair or has been repaired, to examine the same when so repaired and determine if such repairing has been properly done; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater after the same has been repaired until a certificate shall have been procured from the Inspector to the effect that such repairing has been properly done and such boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater may be safely used.

1944. **FEES.**—Said Inspector shall be entitled to a fee of \$5.00 for inspecting each boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater, which said fee shall be paid by the person, firm or corporation requiring such inspection to be made, before the delivery of the certificate of inspection. Provided, however, that in any establishment where more than one boiler is used, said Inspector shall be entitled to a fee of \$5.00 for the first boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater inspected, and to a fee of \$3.00 for each and every additional boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or superheater.

1945. **CHARGING EXCESS OF FEE.**—If the Inspector shall take or receive any money or other valuable thing from any person other than the fees allowed by this ordinance, for the purpose of deceiving or defrauding any person or persons, or for the purpose of favoring any person or persons, or if said Inspector shall issue any certificate of inspection without having at the same time stated in said certificate thoroughly examined and tested the boiler, tank, jacket kettle, generator or super-heater so certified for, he shall be fined in the penal sum of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and shall be removed from his office by the Mayor and shall ever be incompetent to hold the office of Boiler Inspector.

1946. **TRY COCKS, GAUGES, FORCE PUMPS.**—It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation owning, leasing or controlling the use of any steam boiler, jacket kettle, generator or other apparatus, subject to inspection as hereinbefore provided, to provide and properly affix to each and every one of such boilers a full complement of try cocks, one water gauge, one steam gauge, one fusible plug of good Banca tin, properly inserted, one pop safety valve; the area of said pop valve shall be in the ratio of one square inch to three square feet of grate surface, and a lever or ball safety valve

in the ratio of one square inch of area to two square feet of grate surface, and a suitable shut-off or main stop-valve so placed as to prevent the water from passing into the heating apparatus during the test made at the time of the inspection, and a good and sufficient force pump or other means of supplying the boiler with water. Also a good and sufficient safety valve or reducing valve to all tanks or jacket kettles, properly attached. No stop or shutoff valve shall be placed between a boiler tank or jacket kettle and the safety valve.

1947. OWNERS TO PROVIDE FACILITIES.—All owners, agents or other persons using steam boilers, tanks, jacket kettles, generators or super-heaters, subject to inspection as aforesaid, shall provide at their own expense such arrangements and facilities for attaching the instruments of inspection as the Inspector shall direct.

1948. ENGINEER'S NEGLIGENCE.—Any engineer or other person in charge of a steam boiler or generator who shall negligently or wrongfully endanger the life of any person by permitting the water to fall below three inches above the flues or crown sheet of any boiler, or shall disturb the weight on the safety valve, or tamper with it so as to carry more pressure than allowed by the Inspector; or who shall otherwise neglect his duties, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00.

1949. SAFETY VALVES.—The safety valves of steam boiler or other apparatus subject to inspection under this ordinance as aforesaid, shall be loaded to sustain only the maximum pressure allowed by said Inspector.

1949½. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS—NOTIFY INSPECTOR.—Any person, company or agent manufacturing, dealing in, selling or erecting steam boilers, tanks or jacket kettles subject to inspection under the ordinance, shall on the sale or delivery of such steam boiler, tank or jacket kettle, or generator at any point or locality within the city, the intent of so doing being that such boilers, tanks, jacket kettles or generators shall be used under steam pressure, shall upon such sale or delivery as aforesaid notify the Inspector, giving the name of the owner, name of maker, number and name of the street or otherwise designate the locality of said delivery or sale. Give also the thickness and quality of the material used in construction and the brand stamped on the plate.

1950. PENALTY.—Any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance where no other penalty is provided, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00 for each and every offense.

1951. MONTHLY REPORT.—The Inspector of Steam Boilers of the City of Chicago shall make to the Comptroller on or before the tenth day of each month, a report in writing, verified by affidavit, showing in detail the fees and charges collected by him and the salaries and expenses paid by him in the preceding month, and at the same time shall pay into the City Treasury, after deducting the salaries and expenses paid by him, one-half of all such fees and charges so collected by him for the use of the said City of Chicago, and one-half of all such fees and charges so collected by him shall be retained by him as and for his salary.

1952. APPARATUS.—The City of Chicago shall provide such instruments, books, papers and things as shall be necessary for the proper performance of the duties of such inspector, which shall be the property of said city, and which shall be delivered by said Inspector to his successor in office, or to the Commissioner of Public Works, whenever he shall cease for any cause to discharge the duties of said office; said Inspector shall also, without expense or charge, inspect all boilers owned or used by the city, or any of its departments, whenever called upon by the proper officers. He shall also report to the City Council every three months, or as often as once a month, if required by said Council, all inspection of boilers by him made.



## AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Board of Examiners of Plumbers, and providing for the examination and certification of plumbers.

Passed and in force January 31, 1898.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:*

Section 1. That any person now engaged in, or hereafter engaging in, or working at, the business of plumbing in the City of Chicago, either as master plumber or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, shall obtain a certificate as to his or her competency to engage in such business in such manner as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Any person now engaged in the business of plumbing, or who may desire to engage in such business, either as a master plumber or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, shall make application to the Board of Examiners, hereinafter provided for, and shall, at such time and place as said Board may designate, undergo such examination as to his qualifications and competency to engage in such business, or to continue to engage in such business, as the said Board of Examiners may direct. Said examination may be made, in whole or in part, in writing, and shall be of a practical and elementary character, sufficiently strict, however, to test the qualifications of the applicant.

Sec. 3. There is hereby created a Board of Examiners of Plumbers, consisting of three (3) members, one of whom shall be the Commissioner of Health, who shall be (ex-officio) chairman of said Board of Examiners, a second member who shall be a master plumber, and a third member who shall be a journeyman plumber. Said second and third members shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, as soon as may be after the passage and approval of this ordinance, and the said two members first appointed shall hold office until the first day of May, 1899, and thereafter the second and third members to be appointed on said Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, on the first day in May, 1899, and annually thereafter. Each of said second and third members so appointed shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, execute a bond to the City of Chicago, in the sum of \$5,000, with sureties to be approved by the City Council, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office to which they have been appointed. The salary to be paid to each of the second and third members of the Board of Examiners shall be \$1,500 per year.

Sec. 4. As soon as may be after the passage and approval of this ordinance, the Mayor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, a Secretary to said Board of Examiners, and it shall be the duty of said Secretary to preserve and keep all records, books and papers which are required by law to be kept by, or filed with, said Board, and to do and perform such other services as may be from time to time required by the said Board of Examiners. The person first appointed Secretary shall hold office until the first Monday in May, 1899, and thereafter the Secretary to said Board of Examiners shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, on the first Monday in May, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The person appointed Secretary shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the City of Chicago, in the penal sum of \$5,000, with sureties to be approved by the City Council, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The salary to be paid said Secretary shall be \$1,500 per year.

Sec. 5. Said Board of Examiners shall, as soon as may be after appointment, meet at such time and place as the Commissioner of Health may designate, and proceed to carry out the provisions of this ordinance. Said Board shall examine applicants as to their practical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage and plumbing ventilation; and if satisfied as to the competency of any such applicant, and upon receipt of the fee hereinafter provided for, shall issue a certificate to such applicant, authorizing him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as master plumber or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber, as the case may be, and according to the terms of the application made by such applicant. Provided, however, that the issuance of the certificate and the payment of the examination fee, as herein provided, shall not entitle any master plumber or employing plumber to whom such certificate is issued, to engage in the business of master plumber or employing plumber in the City of Chicago until such master plumber or employing plumber has obtained a license so to do, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1415, Article 1 of Chapter 50 of the Revised Code of Chicago, 1897. The fee for the examination and certificate of a master plumber or employing plumber shall be five (\$5) dollars, in addition to the sum charged for a license fee as provided for in Section 1415, Revised Code, as aforesaid, and for the examination and certificate of a journeyman plumber it shall be one (\$1) dollar. All fees received for said examinations and certificates shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 6. The Commissioner of Health is hereby authorized to provide office room for

the Secretary of said Board of Examiners in the offices of the Department of Health; and all records of the said Board of Examiners shall be considered and become a part of the records of the said Department of Health.

Sec. 7. The certificate herein prescribed for master plumbers shall be accepted in lieu of the examination provided for in Sections 1417, 1418, of the Revised Code of Chicago, 1897, which said section is hereby repealed in so far as it is inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance; but all other existing ordinances and sections of ordinances relating to plumbers and plumbing shall continue to be operative and in force, unaffected by the passage of this ordinance.

Sec. 8. Any person violating, disobeying, neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject, on conviction thereof, to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense, and, upon such conviction, the certificate issued as herein provided may be revoked by the Mayor, on recommendation of the Commissioner of Health.

Sec. 9. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and the ordinance passed by the City Council on December 13, 1897, as published on pages 1135, 1136 and 1137 of Council Proceedings, 1897, is hereby specifically repealed.

Sec. 10. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

## AN ACT CREATING THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND DEFINING HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.

1. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a State architect of public buildings and improvements who shall hold his office for a term of four years.

2. The compensation of such State architect shall be five thousand dollars per annum, and the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrants on the treasury in favor of such State architect for the amount specified in this section, and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay said warrants out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

3. Such State architect is hereby authorized and empowered and it shall be his duty to make and provide all drawings, plans, specifications and models for the erection of all public buildings and improvements of the State, including additions, alterations and repairs to buildings already erected, and including, also, the construction and perfection of all systems of sewerage, drainage, ventilation, steam heating, plumbing, electric lighting and works for the water supply pertaining thereto; and including also, the improvement of all grounds, upon which such buildings are to be erected, all of which said drawings, plans, specifications and models shall be submitted to the Governor for his approval. Such State architect shall have general supervision over the erection and construction of all public buildings and works of the State and also over the inspection of all materials previous to their incorporation into such buildings or works. He shall see that such public work or building, as a whole or in parts, is prosecuted with diligence and in a proper and workmanlike manner; and if satisfied that such work is being slighted, inferior materials being used or any other fraud is being practiced by any contractor, whereby the interests of the State may be injuriously affected, he shall report the same to the proper officer, commissioner or board, in order that such officer, commissioner or board may, in his or their discretion, annul all contracts with any contractor. Such State architect is hereby given the power of defining the true intent and meaning of all drawings, plans and specifications; and he shall have authority to stop the progress of the work thereunder and order its removal when not in accordance therewith. It shall be the duty of such State architect, upon the written request of the proper officer, commissioner or board to do and perform any and all things in this section mentioned and enumerated as herein provided.

4. All drawings, plans, specifications, models and estimates, and all papers incidental to the erection and construction of public buildings shall be the property of the State; and should the architect be removed, or from any cause cease to act, he shall deliver up to the proper officer, board or commissioner all plans, specifications, drawings, books, papers and effects in his possession belonging to the State; and if he fails or refuses to deliver the same, or any of them, upon demand, they may be recovered in a civil action, and he shall be liable upon his official bond for their value, and all damages resulting by reason of their detention.

5. The architect appointed under this act, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath of office, and shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, residents of this State, who are not and shall not become interested, directly or indirectly, in any public works; which bond shall be conditioned for the honest and faithful performance of his duties as such architect, and the exercise of care and skill in the discharge thereof; which bond shall be approved, recorded and filed with his official oath, according to law.

# THE PRACTICAL USE OF ACETYLENE.

BY MR. A. H. MULLIKEN.

The practical use of acetylene was made possible by an accident. A few years ago, at the Willson Aluminum Works, situated in the little town of Spray, N. C., a chemist, named Thos. L. Willson, was one day experimenting with a mixture of lime and coke, in an electric furnace. The result of one of these experiments was a substance resembling "slag," which was accidentally thrown into a pail of water. The moment it struck the water, it produced an odor which Mr. Willson recognized as that of acetylene, and he realized that he had manufactured carbide of calcium. He took a sample of the carbide to New York, and finally secured the assistance of gas men, and capitalists, to place this discovery on the market.

About two years ago, two well known gas engineers, who had spent all their lives in the production and improvement of illuminating gas, called at my office. They introduced themselves, and said they wanted to see what kind of a light was made from Acetylene gas. I showed them carbide, the manner in which the gas was produced, and the light. They said they had of course heard of acetylene, but had never seen the light before, and did not suppose it could be produced commercially. After admiring it as a light, and comparing it with that produced from other illuminating gases, one of them turned to the other and said: "John, you and I have spent thirty years making a damned poor light, and now a man falls into a pail of water and beats us both."

Acetylene is a pure hydro-carbon gas, chemically known as  $C_2H_2$ . It is clear; colorless; lighter than air; and has a specific gravity of 0.91. It contains 92.3 parts Carbon and 7.7 parts hydrogen. It has a strong odor, like garlic, except when burning. It has no effect upon iron, steel or brass. It is a chemical union, and when produced, is always the same. It is always to be depended upon, and is as reliable as the law of gravitation.

Pure Acetylene will not explode. It is only explosive like ordinary city gas, when mixed with air in a room, IF LIGHTED; but as Acetylene burners are never more than one-fifth the size of other gas burners, it will take five times as long for acetylene to escape, if a burner is left open; and therefore it is only one-fifth as dangerous as city gas. To quote from Prof. John H. Long, "Acetylene is an exceedingly stable substance, and not at all prone to spontaneous decomposition; such as occurs in nitro glycerine, and some kinds of gun-cotton, for instance. The gas itself is as stable and safe to handle as common illuminating gas. To cause an explosion with it, the presence of air or oxygen is necessary."

Acetylene will not explode in the same manner as gasoline or kerosene. Not being a liquid, it is less liable to the accidents which daily occur with these two illuminants.

After most careful experiments, it has been found that acetylene is not poisonous, and does not change the character of the blood, like ordinary gas. Although it is evidently not made to breathe, yet it is a matter of fact that all of the men employed at our Appleton Carbide plant, who had chronic catarrh, have been entirely cured; and, as stated by some of our most enthusiastic agents, the medical rights are free to every purchaser of carbide.

Acetylene will burn (this is a point on which insurance men are all interested); but it will only burn under certain conditions, and these conditions, at the present time, are such that I do not know of a single loss having been paid on a fire caused by the use of acetylene, AS AN ILLUMINANT.

From an insurance standpoint, acetylene reduces the fire risk, wherever it replaces oil lamps and gas machines.

Acetylene is produced by the action of water upon carbide of calcium. Calcium carbide has the chemical formula  $CaC_2$ ; and contains, in 100 parts, 62.5 parts calcium and 37.5 parts carbon.

The oxygen of the water combines with the calcium of the calcic carbide, forming oxide of calcium; the hydrogen of the water unites with the carbon, producing acetylene.

Calcium Carbide is manufactured from ground lime and coke, in an electric furnace. One pound of good commercial carbide contains five cubic feet of acetylene gas. About twenty tons of calcium carbide are now being manufactured every twenty-four hours in the United States, which will produce 200,000 cubic feet of acetylene; equal, theoretically, in illuminating power to 6,000,000 cubic feet of ordinary city gas; and, in actual use, to about one-half that amount.

When we consider all the stir that has been made by acetylene, this may appear a



small result, but progress is only measured by looking backward. A few can probably remember when "tallow dips" were used for light. Then came whale oil; then camphene, known as "burning fluid;" and when illuminating gas was first introduced, it was considered more dangerous and more explosive than gunpowder.

On March 23rd, 1833, the following "Remonstrance against lighting with gas," was presented to the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia:

"The subscribers beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the plan now in agitation for lighting the city with gas, as they consider it a most inexpedient, offensive, and dangerous mode of lighting. In saying this, they are fully sustained by the accounts of explosions, loss of life, and great destruction of property, where this mode of lighting has been adopted.

We consider gas to be an article as ignitable as gunpowder, and nearly as fatal in its effects. As regards the immense destruction of property, we believe the vast number of fires in New York and other cities, may be in a great measure ascribed to this mode of lighting; the leakage of pipes and carelessness of stopping off the gas, furnish almost daily instances of its destructive effects.

And when we consider that this powerful and destructive agent must necessarily be often left to the care of youths, domestics, and careless people, we only wonder that the consequences have not been more appalling. It is also an uncertain light, sometimes suddenly disappearing and leaving streets and houses in total darkness.

In conclusion, we earnestly solicit that the lighting of our city with oil may continue.

And your petitioners, etc., etc., etc."

One of the signers of this petition was Geo. C. Cresson; who, afterwards, and for many years, was Chief Engineer, and Superintendent of the Philadelphia gas works.

The United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, which published the petition, was the first to acknowledge its mistake, and its building was the first to be lighted with the new gas, its editor congratulating his readers on the fact that they only paid \$3.50 per thousand cubic feet of gas; whereas \$7.50 was paid in New York.

This was sixty-four years ago, and acetylene is scarcely three years old.

Improvements are still being made in the ordinary illuminating gas, and in the manner of its use.

When Kerosene supplanted burning fluid, it smoked and smelled and exploded, in fact, its habit of exploding became so fixed that some of the States passed laws, not only prohibiting its use, but tried by statute to prevent its transportation through their respective States.

The next illuminant was gasoline which has always been unsatisfactory and always dangerous, and which has proved itself to be so objectionable that it is used less every year.

I believe that acetylene will take the place of kerosene and gasoline, but it will not drive out all other forms of illumination, as is sometimes claimed for it. Acetylene has its place, and will do its share in lighting the world.

The electric light, when it first flickered into existence, was considered at least an improbability, if not an impossibility.

It is said that Thos. A. Edison used to walk up and down every night in front of the first house he lighted with electricity until the lights were extinguished, for fear that the house would burn down; and I am sure that any insurance man present, if his own house were fired, and lighted by electricity, in the same way as that first building, he would be a good deal more scared than was Edison.

When the incandescent lamp appeared, it was condemned as impracticable, it is now used almost everywhere, and there is hardly a town in the United States but that has its electric light plant.

We have become so accustomed to the convenience of the present illuminating methods, that we forget the difficulties encountered by those who made them a success.

Ask any man who has been connected with the manufacture and introduction of illuminating gases, if it was an easy thing to do, and he will assure you that he never would go through it again.

All honor to the men who by the most arduous work of mind and body have made "the gunpowder of 1833," an agent of peace and comfort, and which now silently enters our homes, bringing with it the glow of cheerfulness and warmth, lighting our surroundings and enlightening our minds.

We also forget the trouble endured by the users of these illuminants when they were new.

Tallow dips, whale oil and camphene, not only gave a very poor light, but they all smoked, and all smelled badly, and the last two were the cause of numerous explosions and fires.

Rosin gas, coal gas and water gas created new trials for the user, and at first, combined all the disadvantages of the previous illuminants, and in addition, many special tribulations peculiar to themselves.

Every known form of illuminating gas, when it was first introduced, smoked, and it



seemed impossible to get a burner with which it could be used, and give satisfaction to the consumer.

When water gas was new, it, in addition to doing all the bad things that previous gases had done, filled the pipes with deposits, which often had to be removed, and always with great difficulty and expense.

Acetylene, compared to the slow growth of the ordinary illuminating gas and electricity, has really made rapid progress.

Acetylene light is the most beautiful light in the world, excepting only sunlight. It has been rightly called "artificial sunlight." The light is pure white; it burns with a steady flame, more brilliant than ordinary gas, or electric light; its rays diffuse to a greater extent than that of any other known illuminant; all colors are easily distinguished by its light; and its effect in the room is very much like that of the sun. At the present time it is used principally for isolated lighting; and largely in towns and villages that are not supplied with either ordinary gas or electric light.

Carbide is placed in a generator which automatically furnishes acetylene, when the gas is lighted at one or more burners.

For the protection of the public, the insurance companies, and the business, the design and construction of the generator, as well as the materials of which it is made, are of the greatest importance.

What we know to-day is from practical experience, and from an expenditure of money and time.

There was, and is, no school in which to study the science of acetylene.

It has been impossible to find a professor of facts in regard to carbide.

It is a new thing, and like most new things, it has been injured by irresponsible men who would say anything to make money, and without any regard for the future, here or hereafter.

Their only hope, their only fear for the present world, and the world to come.

Is selling rights, and a chance to run.

The standing of men in all established lines of business is always considered, but it is a curious fact that in new enterprises, where the field is untrodden, we are one and all as green as grass, and while admiring the new sensation, forget to inquire about the character or previous history of the exhibitor. Acetylene, however, as a business is being established, and in a business way.

I regret that this education of the masses attends almost every new thing, but as shown in this business it appears inevitable.

Acetylene has not yet been used through mains, in lighting large towns or cities. As far as I know, there is no reason why it cannot be used in this manner, and I understand that this will be attempted within the next six months.

At the present time, it is the country, and not the city, which is using acetylene. The farmer, in this "dawn of prosperity," is not only enjoying "dollar wheat," but also "the best light in the world." To-night in the State of Illinois, more than two hundred farm houses will be lighted by acetylene; and as the wheat of the farm finds its way into all the homes of the country and becomes the "staff of LIFE," so, I believe, will the light from acetylene, starting on the farm, pervade all of our towns and cities, and its brilliance be enjoyed by everyone, and become the "staff of LIGHT."

The history of artificial light shows that it has never been produced without trouble, expense and delay. Acetylene is no exception to this rule; the law of progress is still in force, and rules the universe to-day, as when the Divine command went forth, "Let there be light."

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## BUILDING FOUNDATIONS.

From a very valuable paper by Gen. Sooy Smith, kindly placed by him at our disposal, and from other authentic sources we are enabled to give reliable data respecting the subsoil of Chicago.

The city stands on a low, flat plane; the highest point in its original plat was but five feet above high water level in the lake. The grade of the streets has been raised, however, until the curb lines are now about fourteen feet above city datum or mean low water surface. The material underlying the surface is clay, varying in consistency from firm to very soft at different points and different depths, these variations occurring often within the area covered by a single building.

Its sustaining power as determined by many tests made with actual loads is from 2,500 pounds to 4,000 pounds per square foot. It is the common practice of Chicago architects to load the soil at the rate of 3,000 pounds per square foot. Under these loads a small initial settlement takes place within a few hours, due to compacting of the soil at the surface upon which the load rests, and in part perhaps from displacement of water from the earth immediately adjacent to this surface by pressure of the loads applied.

After this no further measurable settlement takes place during the time covered by experiment. Experience with heavy buildings shows, however, that in the course of months and years they do continue to settle when the loads they exert upon the soil do not exceed the limits stated. Experience also shows that while the initial settlements under a given load may be uniform throughout the area covered by a building, the progressive ones may so differ eventually as to cause serious cracks and demoralization in the structure.

The slow progressive settlements result from the squeezing out of the water from the earth, as was clearly seen while the wells were sunk under the stage of the Auditorium for receiving the hydraulic cylinders used for operating the scenery. I sank these wells after the adjacent walls of the building were built. Some of them went to a depth of 24 feet below the footings of the foundations and only 4½ feet from them. The weights resting on the soil amounted to 30 pounds per square inch, or 4,320 pounds per square foot.

I had made the borings and tests of the soil and knew the nature of the materials at different depths well. The clay that had been of the usual character when the borings were made had all become compact and hard, and contained very little water—none had to be pumped while the wells were dug.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the movement of the earth around the wells, as such movement might have caused serious settlement of the walls. Strong steel rings were used, and tongued and grooved sheathing was driven outside these rings, and kept well in advance of the excavations as this proceeded. We got the wells down without the slipping of a spoonful of earth outside of them, and this without the difficulty anticipated, owing to the betterment that had taken place in the material as described.

Unfortunately, while the loads may be made equal, the strength of the soil to sustain them in many instances varies considerably, and unequal and troublesome settlements take place.

Having thus considered the difficulties of our problem, let us endeavor to discover proper remedies for them, for we perform the most valuable service when we do not merely discover a difficulty, but when we point out the best way to overcome it.

And first we must, if practicable, secure an unyielding, instead of a yielding foundation.

The soft materials described are overlaid by rock at a depth of from sixty feet to one hundred feet in the central and northern parts of the city near the lake. The rock rises to the southward and westward, coming to the surface at points in the western and southwestern parts of the city.

Wherever it is practicable, the foundations of heavy buildings should rest upon the rock, or upon the hard pan immediately overlying it.

As timber is everlasting under water, excavations can be made for foundations well below water surface in the lake, and piles can be driven in the bottom of such excavations down to the rock, or into the hard pan immediately overlying it. These piles should be cut off at a level below that of any conceivable deep drainage system that may become desirable, or necessary in the city (say fifteen feet below city datum). Platforms of timber and concrete should be laid on the piles, and on these platforms pillars or walls of masonry or concrete should be carried up to the level of the basements, or sub-basements of buildings. In this way sub-basements could be provided in which the machinery necessary for operating elevators and electric lights, and for heating, and all other purposes, could be accommodated, leaving the first basements free for other uses, and thus making them rentable at high rates.

The enhancement of the value of property consequent upon this increase of rents would far more than pay for the deep system of drainage, which the city of Chicago so much needs.

Where rock is found within easy reach, the excavations can be made to the rock, and the masonry or concrete construction can be carried up from the bed-rock without the use of piles.

And so we may put unyielding and imperishable foundations under our buildings, and avoid all the danger and losses which may result from placing very high and heavy structures on comparatively soft and compressible materials.

A pile driven at the bottom of a pit 30 feet deep, and well into hard pan or to the rock, where this is within reach, can be safely relied upon to sustain from 30 to 40 gross tons. When the weights of all parts of a building have been carefully computed, it is a simple matter to determine the number of piles required to sustain these loads. And in cases in which the rock is within easy reach by wells, say at a depth not exceeding sixty feet, they can be sunk to the rock and a pillar or column of rubble masonry or concrete can be carried up to the level of the basement or sub-basement floor.

Careful estimates show that these foundations will cost less than those which are now generally employed, namely, platforms of steel and concrete, resting upon compressible soil.

Some elevators and warehouses, the shot tower and other structures, rest upon pile foundations simply, but I know of no instance in which wells or pits have been sunk and piles driven in the bottom of them in order to reach rock or its equivalent, and to place the pile heads, when they have been sawed off and the platforms built on them, below the level of perpetual moisture when the deep drainage the city so sorely needs has been secured.

And there is no instance in which foundations of stone masonry or concrete have been carried down, as here suggested, to the bed rock.

Since General Smith published the above, Architect H. B. Wheelock has begun the erection of a building for the Methodist Book Concern on Washington street, and we learn that in this case the use of piles was dispensed with, and a series of deep wells substituted.

These wells, thirty-two in number, are placed opposite each other, and are filled in solid with Portland cement concrete. The average depth of the wells is 70 feet. They are enlarged to 9 feet diameter at the bottom, the increase in size diminishing upward, nine feet, a good base for the column, is thus obtained, the rest of the column to the surface being 4 feet in diameter.

The excavation shows a hard, stiff clay several feet thick, varying somewhat to sticky blue clay, but free from foreign material to a depth of about 30 feet, when an occasional rock, boulder, shale, granite, limestone, sandstone, and quartz were met with, and these became more numerous as the depth of the excavation was increased by 20 feet, when these materials became finer in size, until at 70 feet, debris or settlements from the glaciers were found. These glaciers swept over this part of the country from Hadson's Bay district, traveling over Canada, and scooping out the basins now occupied by the Great Lakes. Prof. D. Dana tells us that at the southern end of Lake Michigan and extending well on both the east and west sides of it, and over half its length toward the north, there are found various specimens indicating that it was a terminal moraine of one of the glacial periods, hence the many kinds of stone, rocks and boulders found here were dropped by the glaciers as the snow and ice melted and the line of perpetual freezing mover farther north.

To revert to our locality, in one of the wells at about 40 feet deep stones were met with, and two boulders brought up, which, on breaking, in one was a piece of beautiful red, and in the other a piece of grey granite, respectively resembling samples from Scotland and New England. Many of the boulders and pebbles were nearly black, and harder than the granite, and although quite round, they indicated by the scratches upon them that they had met substances harder than themselves in their southerly travels. A pebble of absolutely pure quartz, and transparent, produced, on being broken, several perfect quartz crystals. One black rock had on one side a solid incrustation of iron pyrites. In all the wells at a certain depth pieces of shale were met with, which, on exposure to the weather, disintegrated, going back to the original formation assumed in some quiet lake when the rock forming process commenced, until the glacier entered and scooped it up, distributing fragments broadcast. One boulder was, upon breaking, found saturated with petroleum. Limestone also was present.

From the borings made from time to time in Chicago, we are led to believe that after passing through the hard clay at about 12 to 16 feet below grade, a soft and sticky clay is found, which will yield very readily to even moderate pressure, but in the case of the building spoken of above, a firm, homogeneous blue clay was met with. This may be accounted for, as the property all around has been covered for many years with heavy buildings, and so have compressed the clay, and have driven the water gradually out for a great depth.

Just before reaching the hard, heterogeneous mass, an occasional pocket of coarse sand was found, and the bed rock, a fine grade of limestone, was met with at about 100 feet below grade. This limestone may be taken as several hundred feet thick, and then sandstone will be present. In the heart of the city bed rock will be met with at about the same depth, but cropping out at points on the west, where lime kilns are located.





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# AN ACT RELATING TO FIRE ESCAPES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That within six (6) months after the passage of this act, all buildings in this State which are four or more stories in height, excepting such as are used for private residences exclusively, but including flats and apartment buildings, shall be provided with one or more metallic ladder or stair fire escapes attached to the outer walls thereof and extending from, or suitably near the ground, to the uppermost story thereof, and provided with platforms of such forms and dimensions, and in such proximity to one or more windows of each story above the first, as to render access to such ladder or stairs from each such story easy and safe; the number, location, material and construction of such escapes to be subject to the approval of the board of supervisors in the counties under township organization, and a board of county commissioners in counties not under township organization, except in villages, towns and cities organized under any general or special law of this State, such approval shall be had by the corporate authorities of such villages, towns and cities: *Provided*, however, that all buildings more than two stories in height, used for manufacturing purposes or for hotels, dormitories, schools, seminaries, hospitals or asylums, shall have at least one such fire escape for every fifty (50) persons for which working sleeping or living accommodations are provided above the second stories of said buildings; and that all public halls, which provide seating room above the first or ground story, shall be provided with such numbers of said ladder or stair fire escapes as the board of supervisors or commissioners or corporate authorities aforesaid may direct.

Sec. 2. All buildings of the number of stories and used for the purposes set forth in Section one (1) of this act, which shall be hereafter erected within this State, shall upon or before their completion each be provided with fire escapes of the kind and number, and in the manner set forth in said Section (1) of this act.

Sec. 3. The boards of supervisors and commissioners, and in villages, towns and cities, the corporate authorities thereof, as aforesaid, shall direct the sheriff of their respective counties to serve a written notice in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, upon the owner or owners, trustees, lessee or occupant of any building within their county, not provided with fire escapes in accordance with the requirements of this act commanding such owners, trustees, lessee or occupant, or either of them, to place or cause to be placed upon such building such fire escape or escapes within thirty (30) days after the service of such notice. And the grand juries of the several counties of this State may also, during any term, visit or hear testimony relating to any building or buildings within their respective counties, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it or they are provided with fire escapes in accordance with the requirements of this act, and to submit the result of their inquiry, together with any recommendations they may desire to make, to the circuit court, except in Cook county, and to the criminal court of Cook county, and said court may thereupon, if it find from the report of said grand jury that said buildings or building is or are not provided with a fire escape or escapes in accordance with this act, cause the sheriff to serve a notice or notices upon the owner, trustees, lessee or occupant of such building or buildings.

Sec. 4. Any such owner or owners, trustees, lessee or occupant, or either of them, so served with notice as aforesaid, who shall not within thirty (30) days after the service of such notice upon him or them, place or cause to be placed such fire escape or escapes upon such building as required by this act and the terms of such notice, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) nor more than two hundred (200) dollars, and, to a further fine of fifty (50) dollars for each additional week of neglect to comply with such notice.

Sec. 5. All the money or moneys collected as fines under and by virtue of this act shall be paid into or placed to the credit of the common school fund of the counties in which they are collected.

Sec. 6. Any person may at any time make complaint in writing to the board of supervisors or commissioners or corporate authorities whose duty it is hereunder to enforce this law, that such escape or escapes are needed or are unsafe or insufficient, and it shall be the duty of such board of supervisors or commissioners or corporate authorities to at once inspect such building and escape or escapes and cause the sheriff to notify the owner, occupant or party in control, to immediately take such steps as to overcome the cause of complaint, and any officer, officers or persons failing to comply with this act, upon such complaint being made, shall be fined upon conviction, for each offense, not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. That an act entitled, "An act relating to fire escapes for buildings," approved May 27, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Whereas, an emergency exists that this act shall take effect without delay, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

# MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW.

An Act to Revise the Law in Relation to Mechanics' Liens.

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Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That any person who shall by any contract with the owner of a lot or tract of land, or with one whom such owner has authorized or knowingly permitted to improve the same, furnish or specially manufacture and prepare materials, fixtures, apparatus or machinery for the purpose of, or in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building, walk, driveway, fence or improvement, or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or connected therewith, and upon, over or under a sidewalk, street or alley adjoining; or fill or excavate such lot; or raise or lower any house thereon, or remove any house thereto, or perform services as an architect for any such purpose; or furnish or perform labor or services as superintendent, timekeeper, or otherwise in building, altering, repairing, or ornamenting the same; or furnish materials, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, labor or services on the order of his agent, architect or superintendent having charge of the improvement in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting the same, shall be known under this act as a contractor, and shall have lien upon the whole of such tract of land or lot and upon the adjoining or adjacent lots of such owner constituting the same premises and occupied or used in connection with such lot as a place of residence or business; and, in case the contract be entire and relate to two or more buildings on adjoining or adjacent lots of the same owner, upon all of said lots and the improvements thereon, for the amount due to him for such material, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, services or labor, and interest from the date the same is due.

This lien shall extend to an estate in fee, for life, for years, or any other estate, or any right of redemption, or other interest which such owner may have in the lot or land at the time of making such contract or may subsequently acquire therein; and, as to the improvements for which the lien is claimed, shall be superior to any right of dower of husband or wife in such improvements.

This lien shall attach as of the date of the contract, but as against or to the prejudice of any other creditor, incumbrancer or purchaser, without actual or

constructive notice of such contract, the lien shall not attach as of the date of the contract, unless, within thirty days thereafter, the contractor shall file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such improvement is to be made a statement, giving his name and the name of the owner of the property, what his contract is for, the amount to be paid, a description of the property, and the date when delivery of material or work is to be completed. If such statement is not filed within the thirty days named, the lien shall attach from the date the same is filed; provided, that commencement of work or delivery of material at the premises by any contractor shall serve the same purpose as the filing of such statement or commencement of work by all parties who may subsequently furnish or especially prepare material for, or perform services or labor in the construction of, the improvement.

The lien for materials bought, specially prepared for, or delivered at, but not used in the improvement, shall be second to the lien of contractors whose material was used therein; and as against purchasers and incumbrancers of such real estate, who become such without actual or constructive notice of the contract for materials, the lien shall prevail, only to the extent of the value of the materials used.

If the materials, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, labor or services were furnished under a contract with any of the persons named other than the owner, or one by him authorized to make such contract, the owner may prevent such lien for what is not then furnished or performed by giving written notice to the person furnishing or performing the same that he will not be responsible therefor.

Sec. 2. Any person furnishing services, labor or material for the erection of a new building, or structure or improvement, but by mistake upon land owned by another than the party contracting as owner, shall have a lien for such services, labor or material upon such building, or structure or improvement; and the court in the enforcement of such lien shall order and direct such building, structure or improvement to be separately sold under its decree, and the purchaser may remove the same within such reasonable time as the court may fix.

Sec. 3. If any such services or labor are performed upon, or materials are furnished for, lands belonging to any married woman, with her knowledge and consent, in pursuance of a contract with the husband of such married woman, the person furnishing such labor or materials shall have a lien upon such property, the same as if such contract had been made with such married woman; and in case the title to such lands upon which improvements are made is held by husband and wife jointly or by entireties, the lien given by this act shall attach to such lands and improvements, if the improvements be made in pursuance of a contract with both of them, or in pursuance of a contract with one of them, by and with the knowledge and consent of the other; and, in all such cases, no claim of homestead right set up by a husband or wife shall defeat the lien given by this act.

Sec. 4. When the owner of the land shall have failed to perform his part of the contract by failing to pay the contractor money justly due him under the contract at the time when the same should have been paid, or has failed to perform his part of the contract in any other manner, the contractor shall not be held liable for any delay on his part during the period of, or caused by, such breach of contract on the part of the owner; and if, after ten days' notice in writing by the contractor, the owner shall fail to comply with his contract, the contractor may discontinue the work, and in such case he shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for as much thereof as has been performed in proportion to the price stipulated for the whole, and such damages as the contractor may have sustained by reason of the owner's default, and the court shall adjust his claim and allow him a lien accordingly. In such case the party selling material which has not been used shall have the right to take possession of and remove the same if he so elects.

Sec. 5. Within ten days after the contract is made, and before commencing work thereunder, it shall be the duty of the contractor to give the owner, and also the duty of the owner to require of him, a statement in writing, under oath or

verified by affidavit, of the names and addresses of all parties having sub-contracts for specific portions of the work, or for material, and of the amount to become due each, and when; or if any such sub-contracts are not then let, the names and addresses of those who have made bids and proposals for the same or for material, and the respective amounts of such bids or proposals, and, within ten days after the same are accepted, the amount thereof; and if any contractor shall fail to so notify the owner within five days after written notice to do so, such owner may cancel the contract with such contractor by written notice of such cancellation, and the lien of such contractor shall be subject to the liens of all other creditors. But this section shall not apply to contractors who have given, or within the ten days first named shall give, to the owner a good and sufficient bond for the completion of such building or improvement free and clear of all mechanics' liens; and such bond is made for the use and benefit of those who may be entitled to such liens; nor where such persons shall in advance waive their rights to liens and bind themselves to perform their respective sub-contracts, services or labor; nor to contractors whose sub-contractors and material men agree to take solely for payment; nor to merchants and dealers in material only.

Sec. 6. If the work is done or materials are furnished under a verbal contract, no lien shall be had by virtue of this act, unless the work shall be done or materials furnished within one year from the date of the contract, and final payment therefor is to be made within such time.

If the contract be written, no lien shall be had by virtue of this act, if the time stipulated for the completion of the work or furnishing materials is beyond three years from the date of the contract, or the time of payment beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion thereof. Nor shall a lien be had under a written contract where the time of completion or final payment is more than one year from the date of the contract, unless either the work be continual up to the date for such payment, or within thirty days after completion the contractor shall file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where the improvement is made, a statement under oath, or verified by affidavit, giving the name of the contractor and of the person contracting with him, a description of the property improved, the balance due, and the date for the final payment, which statement shall have the effect and stand in lieu of the claim for lien hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 7. No contractor shall be allowed to enforce such lien as against or to the prejudice of any other creditor or incumbrancer or purchaser, unless, within four months after the last payment shall have become due and payable according to the terms of the original contract, he shall either bring suit to enforce his lien therefor, or shall file with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the building, erection or other improvement to be charged with the lien is situated, a claim for lien against the owner, verified by the affidavit of himself, agent or employe, which shall consist of a brief statement of the contract, the date the same was made, the date fixed therein, or the time implied, for completion and for final payment, and the date that the same was completed, if completed, the balance due after allowing all credits, and a sufficiently correct description of the lot, lots or tract of land to pass the title thereof by deed of conveyance. An itemized account shall not be necessary, except for extras, where the contract is for all of the work or materials, or all of a specific part thereof at a fixed and agreed price. Such claim for lien may be filed at any time after the contract is made, and, as to the owner, may be amended at any time before trial or on the hearing of a suit to enforce the lien, subject to a continuance, on account of such amendment, in the discretion of the court. No such lien shall be defeated to the proper amount thereof because of an error or overcharge on the part of any person claiming a lien therefor under this act, unless it shall be shown that such error or overcharge was made with intent to defraud. Nor shall any such lien for material be defeated because of lack of proof that the material, after the delivery thereof, actually entered into the construction of such building or improvement, provided it is shown that such material was in fact in good



faith delivered at the place where said building or improvement was being constructed, for the purpose of being used in such construction. *And, provided further,* that in the case of the construction of a number of buildings under contract between the same parties, it shall be sufficient, in order to establish such lien for material, if it be shown that such material was in good faith delivered at any one of the said buildings for the purpose of being used in the construction of any one or all of such buildings; and such lien for such material shall attach to all of said buildings, together with the land upon which the same are being constructed, the same as in a single building or improvement.

Sec. 8. All liens or claims for liens which may arise or accrue under the terms of this act shall be assignable, and proceedings to enforce such liens may be maintained by and in the name of the assignee, who shall have as full and ample power to enforce the same as if such proceedings were taken under the provisions of this act by and in the name of the lien claimant.

Sec. 9. If payment shall not be made to the contractor having a lien, by virtue of this act, of the amount due when the same becomes due, then such contractor may bring suit to enforce his lien by bill or petition in any court of competent chancery jurisdiction in the county where the labor was done or the materials delivered.

Any two or more persons having liens on the same property may join in bringing such suit, setting forth their respective rights in their bill or petition. If a suit be then pending to foreclose a mortgage or trust deed, or to enforce a mechanic's lien on the premises, or any such suit shall afterward be instituted, all lien claimants not made parties thereto, and having actual notice of such proceeding, and all defendant lien claimants shall file their suits to enforce their liens by answer to the bill or petition in the nature of an intervening petition; and the same shall be taken as cross-bills against all the parties to such suit; and the said bill or petition shall not thereafter be dismissed as to any such lien claimant, or as to the owner or owners of the premises, without the consent of such lien claimant. The claimant or petitioner and all defendants to such bill or petition may contest each other's rights without any formal issue of record made up between them other than that upon the original bill or petition, as well with respect to the amount due as to the right to the benefit of the lien claimed; provided, that if by such contest by co-defendants any lien claimants be taken by surprise, the court may, in its discretion, as to such claim grant a continuance.

The court may render judgment against any party summoned and failing to appear, as in other cases of default. Such suit shall be commenced or answer filed within two years after final payment is due according to the terms of the original contract, or the lien shall be void as to all parties.

Sec. 10. Suits may be instituted under the provisions of this act in favor of administrators or executors, and may be maintained against the representatives in interest of those against whom the cause of action accrued; and in suits instituted under the provisions of this act the representatives of any party who may die pending the suit shall be made parties.

Sec. 11. The bill or petition shall contain a brief statement of the contract or contracts on which it is founded; the dates when made, to be completed for final payment and when completed; if not completed, why; what was done, and between what dates; it shall also set forth the amount due and unpaid, a description of the premises which are subject to the lien, and such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of the rights of the parties. Where plans or specifications are by reference made a part of the contract, it shall not be necessary to set the same out in the pleadings or as exhibits, but the same may be produced on the trial of the suit.

The complainant or petitioner shall make all parties interested, of whose interest he is notified or knows, parties defendant, except his own sub-contractors, and promptly place a summons for such parties in the hands of the proper officer for

service, which summons shall issue and service thereof be had as in suits in chancery; and when any defendant resides or has gone out of the State, or on due inquiry cannot be found, or is concealed within this State, so that process cannot be served on him, the complainant or petitioner shall cause notice to be given to him in like manner and upon the same conditions as is provided in suits in chancery, and his failure to so act with regard to summons or notice shall be ground for judgment or decree against him as upon the merits. The same rule shall prevail with cross-petitioners with regard to any persons of whose interests they have knowledge, and who are not already parties to the suit or action, and the court may, in its discretion, enter like judgment or decree against any complainant before it not diligently prosecuting his claim to final judgment. Parties in interest, within the meaning of this act, shall include persons entitled to liens thereunder whose claims are not, as well as are, due at the time of the commencement of suit; and such claims shall be allowed, subject to a reduction of interest, from the date of judgment to the time the claim is due; also all persons who may have any legal or equitable claim to the whole or any part of the premises upon which a lien may be attempted to be enforced under the provisions thereof, or who are interested in the subject-matter of the suit. Any such persons may, on application to the court wherein the suit is pending, be made or become parties at any time before final judgment. No action or suit under the provisions of this act shall be voluntarily dismissed by the party bringing the same without due notice to all parties before the court and leave of court upon good cause shown and upon terms named by the court.

Sec. 12. For the purpose of bringing all parties in interest before the court, the court shall permit amendments to any part of the pleadings, and may issue process, make all orders requiring parties to appear, and requiring notice to be given, that are or may be authorized in proceedings in chancery; and shall have the same power and jurisdiction of the parties and subject; and the rules of practice and proceedings in such cases shall be the same as in other cases in chancery, except as is otherwise provided in this act. The court shall have power to appoint receivers for property on which liens are sought to be enforced in the same manner, for the same causes and for the same purposes as in cases of foreclosure of mortgages, as well as to complete any incompleated building, where the same is deemed to be to the best interest of all the parties interested.

Sec. 13. Defendants shall answer the bill or petition under oath, unless the oath is waived by the complainant or petitioner, and the plaintiff shall except or reply to the answer as though the proceeding was in chancery. The answer shall be regarded as the plea of the defendant, and by replication thereto an issue, or issues, shall be formed, which shall be tried by the court, or by a jury under the direction of the court, as the court may direct or the parties agree. The owner shall be entitled to make any defense by way of set-off, recoupment or counter-claim that he could in any action at law, and shall be entitled to the same right of recovery on proof of such in excess of the claim of the contractor, or any other party to the suit, but for matters not growing out of the contract such recovery shall be without prejudice to the rights of the sub-contractors hereunder for payment out of the contract price or fund.

Sec. 14. In no case shall the want of preparation for trial of one claim delay the trial in respect to others, but trial shall be had upon issues between such parties as are prepared, without reference to issues between other parties; and when one creditor shall have obtained a decree or judgment for the amount due, the court may order a sale of the premises on which the lien operates, or a part thereof so as to satisfy the decree or judgment; provided, that the court may, for good cause shown, delay making any order for sale or distribution until the rights of all parties in interest are ascertained and settled by the court.

Sec. 15. Upon all questions arising between different contractors having liens under this act, no preference shall be given to him whose contract was first made; but the claim of any such person for mechanical or other labor by him

personally performed, to the extent of two weeks' wages, shall be a preferred lien to an amount equal to ten per cent of the proportionate value or the entire work completed up to the date of the last day's work of such laborer.

Sec. 16. No incumbrance upon land, created before or after the making of the contract under the provisions of this act, shall operate upon the building erected, or materials, fixtures, apparatus or machinery furnished for erecting or improving the same, until the lien in favor of the person doing the work or furnishing the materials, fixtures, apparatus or machinery shall have been satisfied; and upon questions arising between different incumbrances and lien creditors, the previous incumbrance shall be preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making the contract, the lien creditors to the extent of the market value the same is enhanced by reason of the improvements; and the court shall ascertain, by jury or otherwise, as the case may require, what proportion of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the several parties in interest.

Where, after a trust deed or mortgage has been recorded, contracts shall be made for the improvement of the property, and the owner shall pay for labor or material in such improvement, the enhanced value thereby given shall be treated as a fund in which the mortgagee and lien holder shall participate *pro rata*.

Any incumbrance, whether by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, charged and shown to be fraudulent in respect to creditors may be set aside by the court, and the premises made subject to the claim of the complainant or petitioner, freed and discharged from such fraudulent incumbrance.

Sec. 17. Where the contract for material or labor is entire and relates to houses on different lots, the court shall apportion the amount of the lien and cost on each house and lot according to the value thereof, and direct the sale of each house and lot separately to satisfy the amount of the lien and costs apportioned against it; and if the same shall not sell for sufficient to pay such amount, shall order the deficiency paid out of the surplus proceeds of the sale of any other of said houses and lots covered by such lien.

Sec. 18. The costs of proceedings, as between all parties to the suit, shall be taxed equitably against the losing parties, and where taxed against more than one party, shall be so taxed against all in favor of the proper party, but equitably as between themselves; and the costs, as between creditors aforesaid in contests relative to each other's claims, shall be subject to the order of the court, and the same rule shall prevail in respect to costs growing out of the proceedings against and between incumbrances. In all cases where liens are enforced, a fee of five dollars shall be taxed for filing the claim for lien, and the court shall, in its discretion, order a reasonable attorney's fee, not exceeding ten per cent., taxed as a part of the costs in favor of the claimant, and where the same are defeated, in favor of the owner.

Sec. 19. Whatever right or estate such owner had in the land at the time of making the contract may be sold in the same manner as other sales of real estate are made under decrees in chancery. If any part of the premises can be separated from the residue, and sold without damage to the whole, and if the value thereof is sufficient to satisfy all the claims proved in the cause, the court may order a sale of that part.

Sec. 20. The court shall ascertain the amount due each lien creditor, and shall direct the application of the proceeds of sale to be made to each in proportion to their several amounts, according to the provisions of this act; except that in the payment of mechanic's lien claims, the claim of laborers, who are contractors under this act, to the extent of two weeks' wages, shall be first paid; after that the balance due such laborers and other mechanic's lien creditors *pro rata*.

If, upon making sale under this act of any or all premises, the proceeds of such sale shall not be sufficient to pay the claims of all parties, according to their rights, the decree shall be credited by the amount of said sale, and execution may issue in

favor of any creditor whose claim is not satisfied for the balance due, as upon a deficiency decree in the foreclosure of a mortgage in chancery; and such deficiency decree shall be a lien upon all real estate and other property of the party against whom it is entered to the same extent and under the same limitations as a judgment at law; and in case of excess of sales over the amount of the decree, such excess shall be paid to the owner of the land, or to the person who may be entitled to the same, under the direction of the court.

Sec. 21. Upon all sales under this act, the right of redemption shall exist in favor of the same persons, and may be made in the same manner as is or may be provided for redemption of real estate from sales under judgments and executions at law.

Sec. 22. Every mechanic, workman or other person who shall, in pursuance of the purposes of the original contract furnish to or specially manufacture and prepare any materials, apparatus, machinery or fixtures, or furnish or perform services or labor for the contractor, shall be known under this act as a sub-contractor, and shall have a lien for the value thereof, with interest on such amount from the date the same is due, in the same manner, from the same time, on the same property and to the same extent as is herein provided for the contractor, and also as against the creditors of the contractor, on the materials, fixtures, apparatus or machinery furnished, and on the money or other consideration due or to become due from the owner under the original contract. But the aggregate of all the liens hereby authorized shall not exceed the price stipulated in the original contract between such owner and the contractor for such improvements, except as hereafter provided. In no case, except as hereinafter provided, shall the owner be compelled to pay a greater sum for or on account of such house, building or other improvements than the price or sum stipulated in said original contract or agreement, unless payment be made to the contractor, or to his order, in violation of the rights and interest of the persons intended to be benefited by this act: *Provided*, if it shall appear to the court that the owner and contractor fraudulently, and for the purpose of defrauding sub-contractors, fixed an unreasonably low price in their original contract for the erection or repairing of such building, then the court shall ascertain how much of a difference exists between a fair price for labor and material used in said building or other improvements and the sum named in said original contract, and said difference shall be considered a part of the contract and be subject to a lien; but in no case shall the contractor's time or profits be secured by this lien, only so far as the sum named in the original contract or agreement.

But where the contractor's statement, made as provided in Section five (5), shows the amount to be paid to the sub-contractor, or party furnishing material; or the sub-contractor's statement, made pursuant to Section twenty-three (23) shows the amount to become due for material, or notice is given to the owner, as provided in Sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), and thereafter such sub-contract shall be performed, or material to the value of the amount named in such statements or notice shall be prepared for use and delivery, or delivered, without written protest on the part of the owner previous to such performance or delivery, or preparation for delivery, then, and in any of such cases, such sub-contractor or party furnishing or preparing material, regardless of the price named in the original contract, shall have a lien therefor to the extent of the amount named in such statements or notice. Also, in such cases, and in case of like default by the contractor, the sub-contractor or party furnishing or preparing material shall have and may enforce his lien to the same extent and in the same manner that the contractor may under conditions that arise as provided for in Section 4 of this act, and shall have and may exercise the same rights as are therein provided for the contractor.

And when the contractor shall have failed to perform and abandoned his part of the contract, the sub-contractors and material men, or any of them, shall have



the right to complete the same, and shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation thereof, in proportion to the price stipulated for the whole, and the court shall adjust their claims accordingly.

Sec. 23. Whenever, after a contract has been made, the contractor shall associate one or more persons as partners, or joint contractors, in carrying out the same, or any part thereof, the lien for materials or labor furnished by a sub-contractor to such contractor and his partners or associates, as originally agreed upon, shall continue the same as if the sub-contract had been made with all of the said parties.

When the contractor shall sublet his contract, or a specific portion thereof, to a sub-contractor, the party furnishing material to or performing labor for such sub-contractor shall have a lien therefor to the extent of the sum to be paid to the sub-contractor who purchases material from or employs him, and may enforce his lien in the same manner as is herein provided for the enforcement of liens by sub-contractors.

Any sub-contractor shall, as often as requested in writing by the owner or contractor, or the agent of either, make out and give to such owner, contractor or agent a statement of the persons furnishing material, giving their names and how much, if anything, is due or to become due to each of them, and when the same became or will become due, which statement shall be made under oath if required. If any sub-contractor shall fail to furnish such statement within five (5) days after such demand, he shall forfeit to such owner or contractor the sum of fifty dollars (50) for every offense, which may be recovered in an action of debt before a justice of the peace, and shall have no right of action against either owner or contractor until he shall furnish such statement, and the lien of such sub-contractor shall be subject to the liens of all other creditors.

Sec. 24. Any person who shall furnish material, apparatus, fixtures, machinery or labor to any contractor for a public improvement in this State shall have a lien on the money, bonds or warrants due or to become due such contractor for such improvement: *Provided*, such person shall, before any payment or delivery thereof is made to such contractor, notify the officials of the State, county, township, city or municipality, whose duty it is to pay such contractor, of his claim by a written notice and the full particulars thereof. It shall be the duty of such official so notified to withhold a sufficient amount to pay such claim until it is admitted, or by law established, and thereupon to pay the amount thereof to such person, and such payment shall be a credit on the contract price to be paid to such contractor.

Any officer violating the duty hereby imposed upon him shall be liable on his official bond to the person serving such notice for the damages resulting from such violation, which may be recovered in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction. There shall be no preference between the persons serving such notice, but all shall be paid *pro rata* in proportion to the amount due under their respective contracts.

Sec. 25. Such sub-contractor, or party furnishing materials, may at any time after making his contract with the contractor, and shall within sixty (60) days after the completion thereof, or, if extra work is done or extra material is delivered thereafter, within sixty days after the date of completion of such extra work or final delivery of such extra material, cause a written notice of his claim, or of such sub-contract, with a copy thereof if the same be in writing, and the amount due or to become due thereunder, and when it became or will become due, to be personally served on the owner or his agent, or the architect or superintendent having charge of the building or improvement; and his claim shall be a lien as against the owner from the date of the service of such notice, so far as the owner may be indebted to the contractor at that time, or may become indebted to him as such contractor thereafter. Where such written contract by reference makes the plans and specifications of the original contract part thereof, it shall not be necessary to serve a copy of such plans and specifications with the notice. It shall be

the duty of the agent, architect or superintendent so notified to at once transmit such notice to the owner; and for his failure so to do he shall be personally liable, both to the owner and party serving such notice, for all damages in consequence of such failure, which may be recovered in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Provided*, such notice shall not be necessary where the sworn statement of the contractor or sub-contractor provided for herein shall serve to give the owner true notice of the amount due and to whom due; but where such statement is incorrect as to the amount, the sub-contractor or material man named shall be protected to the extent of the amount named therein as due or to become due to him.

The form of such notice may be as follows:

To (name of owner). You are hereby notified that I have been employed by (name of contractor) to (state here what was the contract, or what was done, or to be done, or what the claim is for) under his contract with you, on your property at (here give substantial description of the property), and that there was due me on the.....day of.....or is to become due on the.....day of.....(as the case may be) therefor the sum of.....dollars.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....A. D. 189..  
(Signature).....

Sec. 26. In all cases where the owner, agent, architect or superintendent cannot be found in the county in which said improvement is made, or shall not reside therein, the sub-contractor or person furnishing materials, fixtures, apparatus, machinery, labor or services shall give notice by filing in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court against the person making the contract and the owner a claim for lien, verified by the affidavit of himself, agent or employe, which shall consist of a brief statement of his contract or demand, what he is to do, within what time, when and what amount he is to be paid therefor; or, if done, what done, between what dates, and the balance due after allowing all credits, and the character thereof, and when the same became due, and a substantially correct description of the lot, lots, or tract of land. An itemized account shall not be necessary, except for extras, where the sub-contract is for all of a specific part of the work, or for all of the materials of a certain class, where the amount to be paid therefor was a fixed and agreed sum.

Sec. 27. The claim of any person for mechanical or other labor, under Section twenty-two (22) of this act, to the extent of two weeks' wages, shall be a preferred lien for twenty days from the last day's work performed by such person, to an amount equal to ten per cent of the proportionate value of the contract completed up to the date of said last day's work: *Provided*, such notice is served within twenty days from the day when such last day's work was performed by such person: and the owner or his agent may retain for said twenty days such ten per cent, out of any money due or to become due to the contractor: *And provided further*, this ten per cent, shall not be construed as in addition to any per cent, that may be held back in pursuance of the terms of the contract between the owner and contractor.

Sec. 28. When the owner or his agent is notified, as provided in this act, he shall retain from any money due or to become due the contractor an amount sufficient to pay all demands that are or will become due such sub-contractor, tradesman, material man, mechanic or workman of whose claim he is notified, and shall pay over the same to the persons entitled thereto as the same becomes due.

Such payments shall be as follows:

*First*—All claims for mechanical or other labor to the extent of two weeks' wages, of which notice has been served as provided in the preceding section, shall be

paid in full. If the money due and to become due the contractor, including the ten per cent. in said section provided, is not sufficient to pay such claims in full, he shall pay them *pro rata*, in proportion to the amounts thereof, respectively, at the time of such payment.

*Second*—The claims of the laborers above named for the balance due in excess of two weeks' wages, and of other laborers, trades-men, material men and sub-contractors, who are entitled to liens, *pro rata*, in proportion to the amount due them, respectively.

All payments made as directed shall, as between such owner and contractor, be considered the same as if paid to such contractor.

Any payment made by the owner to the contractor after such notice, without retaining sufficient money to pay such claims, shall be considered illegal, and made in violation of the rights of the sub-contractors, and the rights of such sub-contractors to a lien shall not be affected thereby; but the owner shall not be held liable to any sub-contractor, or other person whose name is omitted from the statement provided for in Section five (5) of this act, nor for any larger amount than the sum therein named as due such person (provided such omission is not made with the knowledge or collusion of the owner) unless previous thereto or to his payment to his contractor he shall be notified as herein provided by such persons of their claim, and the true amount thereof.

*Third*—The balance, if any, to the contractor.

Sec. 29. If the money due to the sub-contractor shall not be paid within ten days after his notice is served, as provided in Sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-seven (27), or within ten days after his claim for lien is filed, as provided in Section twenty-six (26), or on the date the same is shown to be due by the contractor's statement made, as provided in Section five (5), and any money shall then be due from such owner to the contractor, then such person may either file his petition and enforce his lien as heretofore provided for the contractor in Sections nine (9) to twenty-one (21) inclusive, of this act, except as to the time within which suit shall be brought, or he may sue the owner or contractor jointly for the amount due him in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed to be due, and a personal judgment may be rendered therein, as in other cases.

In such actions at law, as in suits to enforce the lien, the owner shall be liable to the complainant for no more than the *pro rata* share that such person would be entitled to with other sub-contractors out of the funds to the contractor from the owner under the contract between them; and such actions at law shall be maintained against the owner only in case the complainant establishes his right to the lien. All suits and actions by sub-contractors shall be against both contractor and owner, jointly, and no decree or judgment shall be rendered therein until both are duly brought before the court by process or publication. All such judgments, where the lien is established, shall be against both jointly, but shall be enforced against the owner only to the extent that he is liable under his contract, as by this act provided, and shall recite the date from which the lien thereof attached, according to the provisions of Sections one (1) and twenty-two (22) of this act; but this shall not preclude a judgment against the contractor, personally, where the lien is defeated.

Sec. 30. If the execution issued on a judgment obtained before a justice of the peace shall be returned not satisfied, a transcript of such judgment may be taken to the Circuit Court and spread upon the records thereof, and execution issue thereon as in other cases, except that the lien of the same shall be preserved as a preferred lien on the property improved from the date recited in the judgment, and enforced thereon the same as if a decree had been rendered by the Circuit Court in a suit to enforce such lien under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 31. If there are several liens under Section twenty-two (22) upon the same premises, and the owner or any person having such a lien shall fear that

there is not a sufficient amount coming to the contractors to pay all of such liens, such owner or anyone or more persons having such lien may file his or their sworn bill or petition in the Circuit Court of the proper county, stating such fact, and such other facts as may be sufficient to a full understanding of the rights of the parties. The contractor and all persons having liens upon, or who are interested in the premises, so far as the same are known to or can be ascertained by the claimant, or petitioner, upon diligent inquiry, shall be made parties. Upon the hearing the court shall find the amount coming from the owner to the contractor, and the amount due to each of the persons having liens; and in case the amount found to be coming to the contractor shall be insufficient to discharge all liens in full, the amount so found in favor of the contractor shall be divided between the persons entitled to such liens *pro rata*, in proportion to the amount so found to be due them respectively. If the amount so found to be coming to the contractor shall be sufficient to pay the liens in full, the same shall be so ordered. The premises may be sold as in other cases under this act. The parties to such suit shall prosecute the same under like requirements as are directed in Section eleven (11) of this act, and all persons who shall be duly notified of such proceedings, and who shall fail to prove their claims, whether the same be in judgment against the owner or not, shall forever lose the benefit of and be precluded from their liens and all claims against the owner.

Upon the filing of such bill or petition, the court may, on the motion of any person interested, and shall, upon final decree, stay further proceedings upon any judgment against the owner on account of such liens.

Sec. 32. Should the contractor, for any cause, fail to complete his contract, any person entitled to a lien as aforesaid may file his petition in any court of record against the owner and contractor, setting forth the nature of his claim, the amount due, as near as may be, and the names of the parties employed on such house or other improvement subject to liens; and a notice of such suit shall be served on the persons therein named; and such as shall appear shall have their claims adjudicated, and decree shall be entered against the owner and contractor for so much as the work and materials shall be shown to be reasonably worth, according to the original contract price, first deducting so much as shall have been rightly paid on said original contract by the owner, and damages, if any, that may be occasioned the owner by reason of the non-fulfillment of the original contract; the balance to be divided between such claimants in proportion to their respective interests, to be ascertained by the court. The premises may be sold, as in other cases under this act. The parties to such suit shall prosecute the same under like requirements as are directed in Section eleven (11) of this act.

*Payment of owner to contractor, when wrongful.*

Sec. 33. No payments to the contractor or to his order shall be regarded as rightfully made, as against the sub-contractor, or party furnishing materials, if made by the owner without exercising or enforcing the rights and powers conferred upon him in Sections five (5) and twenty-three (23) of this act.

Sec. 34. No petition shall be filed or suit commenced to enforce the lien created by Sections twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of this act, unless the same is commenced within four months after the time that the final payment is shown to be due the sub-contractor or party furnishing material by the statement of the contractor, made as provided for in Section five (5); or of the sub-contractor, made as provided for in Section twenty-three (23); or by the notice, served or given as provided for in Sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26); provided, if any delay in filing such petition or commencing suit is caused in consequence of the final payment not being due the contractor, the time of such delay shall not be reckoned.

Sec. 35. Upon the written demand of the owner, lienor, or any person interested in the real estate, or their agent or attorney, served on the person claiming the lien, or his agent or attorney, requiring suit to be commenced to enforce the





approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, approved June 16, 1887, and an act entitled, "An Act to amend Sections eleven, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five of 'An Act to revise the law in relation to liens,'" approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, as amended by an act approved June 16, 1887, and in force July 1, 1887, approved June 22, 1891; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, except as herein re-enacted: *Provided*, that this section shall not be so constructed as to affect any rights existing or actions pending at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 41. This act is and shall be construed as a remedial act, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved June 26, 1895.

In force July 1, 1895.

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The use of improper or inferior materials for floor work has resulted in general dissatisfaction wherever these have been used, to the discredit of what is known as "Asphalt Mastic" so generally used in Europe and our larger cities, for breweries, livery stables, ice houses, dye houses, laundries, chemical laboratories, shipping rooms, and all other floors where an acidproof, watertight, verminproof and dustless floor is essential.

Mixtures of coal tar, pitch and such like are worthless, as all such floors are not waterproof, inasmuch as they disintegrate, and in other respects are unsuitable. Such floors are erroneously called Asphalt, to the detriment of this latter material. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the proper materials, mixed and applied in the proper manner to suit the conditions, should be specified, and the specifications strictly enforced; better results can be obtained by employing and consulting well known and reliable firms.

Since genuine Asphalt Mastic floors have been found a "good thing," the same are now being adopted for roofing fireproof buildings, constructed of steel frames and tile arches, cost only barring their use upon other less expensive buildings, though in the end the cheapest.

The nearest approach to an Asphalt Mastic roof is an Asphalt Composition roof. Instead of applying the Asphalt Mastic three-fourths or 1 inch in thickness with a trowel (which is a tedious and expensive method) the Mineral Rubber Asphalt is poured on in a molten condition in thin layers, until the proper thickness has been attained, these layers being welded or blended together by a succession of layers of Asphalt felt, and coated with a heavier layer of Asphalt Mineral Rubber, upon which may be spread gravel, crushed stone or slag, for the purpose of adding weight. This constitutes as nearly as possible an ideal roof, will last an indefinite period, and will not crack in winter nor run in summer. It has been demonstrated that such roofs can be applied one inch in thickness with as much ease as one-fourth inch; the melting point of this Mineral Rubber Asphalt being not less than 200° F., it is the only fit material for a steep roof with six to seven inches pitch to the foot. These roofs are much less susceptible to ignition from firebrands and sparks than all tar products with a low melting point, which was clearly demonstrated to the fire department some time ago.

Last, but not least, is the GUARANTEE, the true spirit of which is only too often misconstrued. A guarantee does not mean to the owner that imperfect work shall be patched over, as much as it means that the work shall be done well in the first place, for no good, responsible firm with a reputation at stake will want to do the work twice over. Thus the GUARANTEE becomes really an evidence of good faith, more than an instrument of protection against possible damages, particularly when it is issued in the form of a "bonded guarantee" for a given period, the life or duration of the firm issuing it notwithstanding.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR "ASSYRIAN" ASPHALT COMPOSITION ROOFING.

Cover the roof boards with three or four ply of "Assyrian" Asphalt Felt, weighing not less than sixteen (16) pounds, single thickness, to the square of one hundred (100) feet.

The felt to be evenly laid and cemented together the FULL WIDTH OF LAP with "Assyrian" Mineral Rubber Roofing Cement, fastened to the roof boards with nails and tins, at intervals of 3 feet (or mopped to cement or tile roof.)

All joinings along the walls and around the openings to be carefully made.

Place a heavy felt flashing along all walls and around all openings, secured to the walls with lath and 10 P. nails, and well mopped with Asphalt Mineral Rubber. Edges to down spouts, conductor heads and gutters well turned down, and secured to the roof in the same manner.

The roof to be then covered with a thorough coating of "Assyrian" Mineral Rubber Roofing Cement, and fine, clean screened and washed gravel imbedded in the cement. If put on in cold weather, the gravel to be heated.

Th roof to be guaranteed for a term of ten (10) years.

No dry sheet nor re-coating required with our Mineral Rubber Roofing Cement.

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In 1 and 5 gallon cans....	\$3.50 per gallon
In $\frac{1}{2}$ " " ....	1.85 each
In $\frac{1}{4}$ " " ....	.95 "
In $\frac{1}{8}$ " " ....	.55 "

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In 1 and 5 gallon cans....	\$2.50 per gallon
In $\frac{1}{2}$ " " ....	1.35 each
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In $\frac{1}{8}$ " " ....	.40 "

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# POINTS ON VARNISH.

BY HERMAN ROSENBERG.

**DRYING AND HARDENING.**—Proper light and ventilation are absolutely necessary to facilitate drying and hardening. Varnish applied in buildings that are damp and not properly heated in cold weather, will be considerably retarded in drying and hardening. Extremely hot weather will also keep varnish soft for quite a time. The best results are obtained at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

**TURNING WHITE.**—It is caused by the action of water and dampness. The more elastic the varnish, the better it will resist this action, whereas, cheap, brittle, quick-drying varnishes are very easily affected.

**BRITTLENESS.**—Is an inherent defect in the varnish caused by an excess of dryer, lack of oil, or by adulterated materials having been used in its manufacture. If a varnish powders white under friction of the finger or easily scratches white, that is incontrovertible evidence of its poor quality. Brittle varnishes should not be used even for the undercoats, as they destroy the toughness and durability of the finish, despite its being protected with an elastic, durable, finishing varnish. It is poor economy, in any event, to use brittle varnishes, as the cost of application, which is the main expense, is the same as if good material were employed.

**CHILLING.**—As its name implies, is caused by exposure to cold weather. Varnish should never be used while in this condition. The remedy is to keep the chilled varnish in a warm room, until it has been restored to its normal condition. Long exposure to cold weather may also cause the varnish to become "specky" and "seedy," in which event it is necessary to keep it near a steam pipe or warm stove for some time, until the chilled particles have disappeared.

**CRACKING.**—Cracking is caused by the under coats not having been dry when the finishing coat was applied, or when abnormally heavy coats have been used, especially for the undercoats. Brittle varnishes are liable to crack when exposed to sudden changes of temperature.

**BLOOMING OR GOING FOGGY.**—Is caused by exposure to dampness, moisture or gases. AFTER the varnish has become hard. The more elastic the varnish, the less liable it is to "bloom" or become "foggy."

**WRINKLING, CRAWLING, CRAMPING OR SAGGING.**—Is caused by applying the varnish too heavily or by exposure to sudden changes of temperature while in the process of drying, or if the undercoats are not dry when the finishing coat is applied.

**DEADENING OR SINKING AWAY.**—Caused by the undercoats not having been allowed sufficient time to dry, causing the finishing coat to become absorbed while in the course of hardening. Insufficient foundation coats will also cause the finishing to sink away.

**BLISTERING.**—Is caused by the action of heat, especially from the concentrated rays of the sun, if sap or dampness is retained in the wood, or if moisture exists in the undercoats when the finishing coat is applied.

**PITTING.**—Is caused by applying varnish over an oily or damp surface; also, if the varnisher is not careful to thoroughly incorporate the turpentine in reducing the varnish, or uses improper thinning material.

**KNOTS AND SAPPY WOODS.**—The sap and knots should be "killed" by the use of grain or wood alcohol shellac for the first coat. If this is not done, the sap will work through and injure the finish.

**THINNING.**—When found necessary, should be done with spirits of turpentine. In order to insure proper amalgamation, neither the varnish nor the turpentine should be too cold when mixing. The warmer the varnish and turpentine, the quicker the amalgamation. After reducing the varnish, allow it to stand awhile before using. Oil, Japan or liquid dryer should NEVER be added to varnish.

**SWEATING.**—Is caused by rubbing the undercoat before it is thoroughly dry.

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## DEAFENING QUILT.

In architectural acoustics the problem of conveying sound, though given more prominence, is of really less practical importance than the problem of confining it: for, while the first has a restricted application to large auditoriums, the latter applies not only to these, but also to almost every other form of building—dwellings, studios, office buildings, apartment houses, school houses, lodge rooms, hospitals, libraries and all buildings where it is desirable to prevent the conduction of sound from one room to another through the floors and walls. In many buildings, such as apartment houses, schools, etc., sound-proof construction is absolutely necessary, and everyone knows the annoyance and embarrassments of dwellings where every sound is heard from cellar to garret. Plaster and timbers are very imperfect barriers, being so rigid that they readily vibrate and convey sound.

It is therefore necessary to line the floors and walls with some material which will absorb and dissipate the sound-waves. So far all is clear, but now comes the search for a material that will meet all the requirements. Experience has shown that a heavy construction of sand and mortar is efficient, but expensive and difficult to apply; heavy wool felts are partially effective when new, but are subject to rapid nitrogenous decay and to destruction by moths, which are attracted by them; common papers, or any such dense, compact material, are practically useless and short-lived; mineral wool is unsuccessful because its fiber is so fragile that it will not support any weight, and it can therefore be used only to fill up air-spaces which have to be built for it, and it never interrupts the telephonic connection, while in time it becomes compacted by the jar of the building until it is reduced to an ineffective powder. A comparatively new material called deafening "quilt" seems to overcome all the objections that are offered to the other materials, and is now having a very wide vogue as a sound-deadener. It is composed of a matting of cured eel-grass held in place by two layers of manila paper by "quilting," hence the name. The broad felt blades of the eel-grass form a laminated structure containing innumerable minute cells of dead-air, making a very light, elastic cushion which it is claimed gives the very best conditions for absorbing and breaking up the sound-waves. The eel-grass filling is a novel idea, and apparently a very happy one, for eel-grass, being a sea growth, contains silicon to a very large extent in place of the carbon of plants of the air, and therefore is unflammable, non-decaying and inconvertible into food by vermin. It also contains, in common with all sea plants, a certain percentage of iodine, which makes it very repellant to insects or vermin. Evidence of the longevity of the eel-grass is shown in an old house in Massachusetts whose walls were stuffed with eel-grass when they were built, over 200 years ago, and the grass is still in a perfect state of preservation; while a test with a match demonstrates its unflammability. The makers claim for this article that it is scientifically constructed and that it constitutes a rational and intelligent advance over the old and rather primitive method of trying to deaden sound by means of the thin, hard, inelastic papers and felts.

## GRAVEL ROOFING.

Probably the most important part of a building is the roof. Unfortunately this fact is too often overlooked, and the cheapness at which it can be put on has generally been considered rather than the durability. Guarantees have been given by roofers for work to last ten years which in reality are good for only two or three at most. A responsible roofer will hesitate to sign a contract for an ordinary four-ply roof with the ten-year clause attached, and in letting such contract the architect will act wisely by giving directly the work to a responsible roofer and not let it with some other branch of the building; or if it be so let, the original contractor should sign the guarantee with the roofer. Fifteen-pound felt (single thickness) to the 100 feet is standard weight, and serves its purpose better than the heavier brands, which are liable to crack when bent and will not make good joinings, and will wrinkle after being laid. If too light, the composition strikes through the felt and sticks it to the sheathing boards.

A good many roofs are put on with felt of 8, 10 or 12 pounds to the square, and with very little roofing cement. Five or six ply—one of them dry—and four or five, as the case may be, saturated and then mopped over and a cap sheet applied, should make the foundation for a roof to last ten years, or even fifty if occasionally overhauled. Care should be taken to use good cement with the screened gravel. There are many worthless cements on the market.

Appended are three specifications for good work:

### **Five (5) Ply Wool Felt, Composition and Gravel Roof.**

First cover the sheathing boards with one (1) layer of dry felt and over this put four (4) thicknesses of wool roofing felt, weighing not less than fifteen (15) pounds (single thickness) to the square of one hundred (100) feet. This felt to be smoothly and evenly laid and well cemented together the full width of the lap, not less than nine (9) inches between each layer, with best roofing cement, using not less than one hundred (100) pounds of roofing cement to the square of one hundred (100) feet. All joinings along walls and around openings to be carefully made. The roof to be then covered with a heavy coating of roofing cement

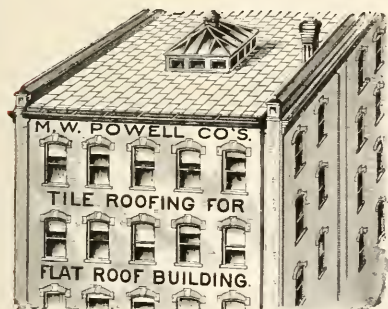
and screened gravel, not less than one (1) cubic yard of gravel to six hundred (600) square feet, gravel to be screened through 2-inch mesh and free from sand and loam. All walls and openings to be flashed. If not, the rear end of the walls to be flashed not less than fifteen (15) feet from the gutter on each side.

**Six (6) Ply Cap Sheet Wool Felt, Composition and Gravel Roof.**

First cover the sheathing boards with one (1) layer of dry felt and over this put four (4) thicknesses of wool roofing felt, weighing not less than fifteen (15) pounds (single thickness) to the square of one hundred (100) feet. This felt to be smoothly and evenly laid and well cemented together the full width of the lap, not less than nine (9) inches between each layer, with best roofing cement, using not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds of roofing cement to the square of one hundred (100) feet. The entire surface then to be mopped over with roofing cement and a cap sheet of wool felt applied. All joinings along the walls and around the openings to be carefully made. The roof to be then covered with a heavy coating of roofing cement and screened gravel, not less than one (1) cubic yard of gravel to six hundred (600) square feet, gravel to be screened through 2-inch mesh and free from sand and loam. All walls and openings to be flashed. If not, the rear end of the walls to be flashed not less than fifteen (15) feet from the gutter on each side.

**Six (6) Combined Flax and Wool Felt, Composition and Gravel Roof.**

First cover the sheathing boards with one (1) layer of dry felt and over this put one (1) layer of flax felt and three thicknesses of wool roofing felt, weighing not less than fifteen (15) pounds (single thickness) to the square of one hundred (100) feet. This felt to be smoothly and evenly laid and well cemented together the full width of the lap, not less than eleven (11) inches between each layer, with best roofing cement, using not less than one hundred and twenty (120) pounds of roofing cement to the square of one hundred (100) feet. The entire surface then to be mopped over with roofing cement and a cap sheet of wool felt applied. All joinings along walls and around openings to be carefully made. The roof to be then covered with a heavy coating of roofing cement and screened gravel, not less than one (1) cubic yard of gravel to six hundred (600) square feet, gravel to be screened through 2-inch mesh and free from sand and loam. All walls and openings to be flashed. If not, the rear end of the walls to be flashed not less than fifteen (15) feet from the gutter on each side.



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# WHY PREPARED PAINTS SHOULD BE USED.

(From the standpoint of a prominent maker of prepared paints.)

The well known method of letting the painter manufacture paints on the premises is open to serious objection.

Painters have little or no knowledge of chemistry, which is vitally important when one attempts to mix together certain colors to produce tints and shades. It frequently happens that identical shades may be produced in different ways, and it is the province of the paint grinder of the expert—to know the chemical action of different pigments on each other when combined. The rapid fading of tints is due in a large measure to a disregard of the foregoing fact. Coupled with this is the fact that painters are very apt to buy colors either dry or ground in oil, which are far from the best.

The reputable paint grinder tests all colors carefully before using. He has every opportunity to buy the best materials, the best oil and the best driers and thinners.

You can buy the best brands of prepared paints guaranteed by the makers as to permanency and durability. What guarantee have you if the painter is allowed to throw a number of pigments into a pail and stir them together with a stick, often using questionable linseed oil? If the paint presents a wry appearance, it is impossible to locate the blame. Some pigments require special treatment in grinding, and it is the paint grinder's business to watch every stage of the preparation of a paint, from the purchase of the raw materials to the sealing of the package.

## PAINT FAILURE.

Blistering.—Due to paint being too thick, or second coat being put on before first coat is dry. Sometimes caused by lumber being green or wet at time of painting.

Cracking.—Caused by wet or green lumber, also adulterated oil or too much thinner or improper treatment of the pigments.

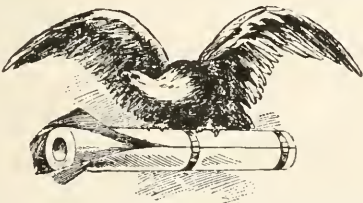
Chalking.—This is the prevalent complaint. White lead will always chalk on outside work. It is due to chemical action between the lead and oil by which the oil is destroyed and the white powder of the pigment alone remains. Chalking is more rapid in hot climates than in cold, and is also hastened by the use of adulterated oil and an excess of thinners. Zinc paint properly made is said to be entirely free from this objection.

Paint failure is so frequent that it will pay an owner or architect to investigate carefully. The universal use of zinc as a pigment in France, and its growing popularity in this country in the face of great opposition, shows that it has merits worthy of consideration.

## COST OF PAINTING.

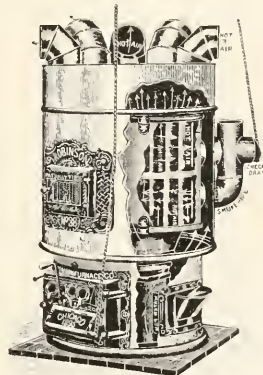
This is a difficult problem for the architect. We shall not attempt to give accurate rules. For exterior work, two coats on good surface, ordinary colors, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per square of 100 square feet; three coat work, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per square. This includes material and labor. The labor is from two to four times the cost of the material. One gallon of first quality paint will cover an average of 250 square feet to 350 square feet, two coats.

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# SPECIFICATIONS FOR FINISHING WOODWORK.

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## INTERIOR.

The Woodwork to be finished should be smooth, clean and dry before commencing to finish, and any scratches or cuts across the grain should be obliterated. Care should also be taken that the building is properly heated.

All Open Grain Woods in the building, such as oak, mahogany, ash, walnut or cherry, should first be properly filled with Pratt & Lambert's Paste Wood Filler, the same to be toned to match the natural color of the wood, or the color desired by the architect or owner. Then finish with one coat of Pure Grain Alcohol White Shellac and two coats of Pratt & Lambert's No. 38 Preservative Varnish, the last coat to be rubbed with pumice stone and water to an eggshell finish.

All Close Grain Woods, such as pine, maple, whitewood, birch, cypress and sycamore, shall first receive a coat of Pratt & Lambert's Light Liquid Wood Filler, which, when dry, shall be lightly sandpapered with a fine sandpaper, with the grain of the wood. Then finish with two coats of Pratt & Lambert's No. 38 Preservative Varnish, the last coat to be rubbed with pumice stone and water to an eggshell finish.

The Woodwork around window-, such as sash casings and inside blinds, bathrooms, water closets, sinks and butler's pantry, must receive a finishing coat of Pratt & Lambert's Spar Finishing Varnish.

## EXTERIOR.

All outside work to be finished shall first be properly filled the same as interior work. Then finish with one coat of Pratt & Lambert's Quick Rubbing Varnish, which, when dry, to be followed by two coats of Pratt & Lambert's Spar Finishing Varnish.

## FLOORS.

All Open Grain Floors, after being properly filled with paste wood filler, shall receive two coats of Pratt & Lambert's No. 61 Floor Varnish, the last coat to be rubbed with pumice stone and oil.

The Close Grain Woods used for floors to be treated in the same way, except that the filler should be omitted.

---

The Under Coats of all work must be sandpapered with fine sandpaper before the finishing coat is applied.

If specifications do not call for finishing coat to be rubbed down, then the work should be left in the gloss.

All finishes must be brought to the building in the original packages, and used just as they come from the manufacturers, without any reducing. All work to be finished in a first-class workmanlike manner, subject to the approval of the architect and owner.

## MISCELLANEOUS AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

### Useful Notes.

Roof Loads weigh about three pounds per superficial foot.

Terra cotta tiling weighs from 25 to 35 pounds per square foot.

Hollow tile for five-inch partition weighs from 22 to 35 pounds per superficial foot.

Lath and plastering, two-coat work, weighs from 9 to 12 pounds per superficial foot.

The weight of a superficial foot of brickwork eight inches thick, including mortar, is from 83 to 87 pounds.

An iron roof 100 feet wide, with a rise of one-third pitch, will weigh from 10 to 15 pounds per superficial foot.

One hundred pounds per square foot distributed uniformly over a surface of a bridge is a safe working standard.

The weight per square foot of roof tiling, set in iron or between wood rafters ready for slating, is about 12 pounds.

A fireproof floor constructed of iron beams and four-inch brick arches will weigh from 65 to 75 pounds per superficial foot.

The safe and proper bearing of joist, timber and girders supporting a floor should not exceed ten tons on brick walls and fourteen tons on good stone walls.

A fireproof floor constructed of iron beams and of iron arches made of No. 18 iron, and filled in on top with concrete or slag and cement, will weigh about the same as brickwork four inches thick.

Smallest convenient size of slab for a 14-inch washbowl, 21 by 24 inches. Height of slab from floor, 2 feet 6 inches. Very small (12) inch corner washbowl: slab 1 foot 11 inches each side.

Space occupied by water closets, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 2 feet deep.

Urinals should be not less than 2 feet 2 inches between partitions; partitions 6 feet high.

Horse Stalls.—Width, 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet, or over 5 feet in width and 9 feet long. Width should not be between 4 and 5 feet, as in such cases the horse is liable to cast himself.

Pitch of Tin, Copper or Tar and Gravel Roof.—Five-eighths of an inch to the foot and upward.

A load of mortar measures a cubic yard, requires a cubic yard of sand and nine bushels of lime, and will fill thirty hods.

A bricklayer's hod measuring one foot four inches by nine inches, equals 1.296 cubic inches in capacity, and contains twenty bricks.

A single load of sand or other materials equals a cubic yard.

One thousand bricks closely stacked occupy about fifty-six cubic feet.

One thousand old bricks cleaned and loosely stacked occupy about seventy-two cubic feet.

One hundred yards of plastering will require fourteen hundred laths, four and a half bushels of lime, four-fifths of a load of sand, nine pounds of hair and five pounds of nails, for two-coat work.

A bushel of hair weighs, when dry, about fifteen pounds.

Flashings.—By "flashings" are meant pieces of tin, zinc or copper laid over slate, and up against wall, chimneys, copings, etc.

Counter flashings are of lead or zinc, and are solid between the courses in brick, and turned down over the flashings.

In flashing against stonework, grooves should be cut to receive the counter flashing.

## Water.

1 cubic foot of water equals 62.5 pounds, or 7.48 U. S. gallons.

1 cubic inch of water equals .036 pounds.

1 cubic foot of water equals 6.2355 Imp. gallons or 7.48 U. S. gallons.

1 cylindrical foot of water equals 49.1 pounds or 5.89 U. S. gallons.

1 U. S. gallon of water equals 8.34 pounds.

1 U. S. gallon of water equals 231 cubic inches.

1 pound pressure per square inch is equivalent to a head of water of 2.3093 feet;

1 pound—27.71 inches; 14.7 pounds or 1 atmosphere—33.94 feet, or 10.347 metres; 0.433 pound or 1 atmosphere—1 foot; 43.3 pounds—100 feet.

## Capacities of Cisterns.

For a circular cistern, square the diameter and multiply by .7854, for the area; multiply this by 1.728 and divide by 231, for number of gallons of one foot in depth; for a square cistern, multiply length by breadth, and proceed as above.

### CIRCULAR CISTERN.

5 feet in diameter holds 4.66 bbls.  
6 feet in diameter holds 6.71 bbls.  
7 feet in diameter holds 9.13 bbls.  
8 feet in diameter holds 11.93 bbls.  
9 feet in diameter holds 15.10 bbls.  
10 feet in diameter holds 18.65 bbls.

### SQUARE CISTERN.

5 feet by 5 feet holds 5.92 bbls.  
6 feet by 6 feet holds 8.54 bbls.  
7 feet by 7 feet holds 11.63 bbls.  
8 feet by 8 feet holds 15.19 bbls.  
9 feet by 9 feet holds 19.39 bbls.  
10 feet by 10 feet holds 23.74 bbls.

## Tests for Pure Water.

**Color:** Fill a clean long bottle of colorless glass with the water; look through it at some black object. It should look colorless and free from suspended matter. A muddy or turbid appearance indicates soluble organic matter or solid matter in suspension. **Odor:** Fill the bottle half full, cork it, and leave it in a warm place for a few hours. If when uncorked it has a smell the least repulsive, it should be rejected for domestic use. **Taste:** If water at any time, even after heating, has a disagreeable taste, it should be rejected.

A simple semi-chemical test is known as the "Heisch test." Fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of the water; add a half-teaspoonful of clean granulated or crushed loaf sugar; stop the bottle with glass or a clean cork and let it stand in a light and moderately warm room for forty-eight hours. If the water becomes cloudy, or milky, it is unfit for domestic use.

## Expansion of Water (Dalton).

Temperature.	Expansion.	Temperature.	Expansion.	Temperature.	Expansion.
22°	1.0009	72°	1.0018	152°	1.01934
32	1	92	1.00477	172	1.02575
*46	1	112	1.0088	192	1.03265
52	1.00021	132	1.01367	212	1.0466

\*Greatest density at 39.1° Fahr.

**Table showing the velocity of discharge of different sized sewers.**

Diam. of pipe.	180 feet per minute, 3 feet per second.		270 feet per minute, 4½ feet per second.		360 feet per minute, 6 feet per second.		540 feet per minute, 9 feet per second.	
	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.	Fall.	Gallons per minute.
3.....	1 in 69	54	1 in 30.4	81	1 in 17.2	108	1 in 7.6	162
4.....	1 in 92	96	1 in 40.8	144	1 in 23.	192	1 in 10.2	288
6.....	1 in 138	216	1 in 61.2	324	1 in 34.5	432	1 in 15.3	648
9.....	1 in 207	495	1 in 92.	742.5	1 in 51.7	990	1 in 23	1,485



## Rules for Calculating Speed of Pulleys.

I.—The diameter of the driver and driven being given, to find the number of revolutions of the driven:

Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the diameter of the driven; the quotient will be the number of revolutions.

II.—The diameter and the revolutions of the driver being given, to find the diameter of the driven, that shall make any given number of revolutions in the same time:

Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driver by its number of revolutions, and divide the product by the number of revolutions of the driven; the quotient will be its diameter.

III.—To ascertain the size of the driver:

Rule.—Multiply the diameter of the driven by the number of revolutions you wish to make, and divide the product by the revolutions of the driver; the quotient will be the size of the driver.

## Belts.

Leather belts must be well protected against water, and even moisture.

India-rubber is the proper substance for belts exposed to the weather.

It is desirable to run the grain (hair) side of leather belts on the pulley, in order that the strongest part of the belt may be subject to the least wear.

Leather belts run with grain side to the pulley will drive thirty per cent more than if run with flesh side. The belt, as well as the pulley, adheres best when smooth, and the grain side adheres best because it is smoothest.

The transmitting power of a double belt is to that of single belt as 10 is to 7. In ordering pulleys, the kind of belt to be used should always be specified.

Belts should be kept soft and pliable. For this purpose blood-warm tallow, dried in by heat of fire or the sun, is advised. Castor-oil dressing is also good.

The motion of driving should run *with* and not *against* the laps of the belts.

If too great a distance is attempted, the weight of the belt will produce a very heavy sag, drawing so hard on the shaft as to produce great friction in the bearings, while at the same time the belt will have an unsteady, flapping motion, which will destroy both the belt and machinery.

If possible to avoid it, connected shafts should never be placed one directly over the other, as in such case the belt must be kept very tight to do the work. For this purpose belts should be carefully selected of *well-stretched* leather.

It is desirable that the angle of the belt with the floor should not exceed 45 degrees. It is also desirable to locate the shafting and machinery so that belts should run off from each shaft in opposite directions, as this arrangement will relieve the bearings from the friction that would result when the belts all pull one way on the shaft.

The diameter of the pulleys should be as large as can be admitted.

The pulley should be a little wider than the belt required for the work.

When it is not convenient to measure with the tape line the length required, apply the following rule: Add the diameter of the two pulleys together, divide the result by 2, and multiply the quotient by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , then add this product to twice the distance between the centers of the shafts, and you have the length required.

The width of belt needed depends on three conditions: 1. The tension of the belt. 2. The size of the smaller pulley, and the proportion of the surface touched by the belt. 3. The speed of the belt.

The working adhesion of a belt to the pulley will be in proportion both to the number of square inches of belt contact with the surface of the pulley and also to the arc of the circumference of the pulley touched by the belt. This adhesion forms the basis of all right calculation in ascertaining the width of belt necessary to transmit a given horse-power.

The average width of a shingle is four inches. Hence, when shingles are laid four inches to the weather each shingle averages 16 square inches, and 900 are required for a square of roofing (100 square feet). If  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the weather, 800; 5 inches, 720;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 655; 6 inches, 600.

### Weight per Square Foot of Sheet Lead.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.....	2 lbs.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. . . . .	7 lbs.
$3\frac{3}{4}$ " " .....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " " .....	8 "
4 " " .....	3 "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	10 "
$4\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	4 "	$2\frac{3}{4}$ " " .....	12 "
$4\frac{1}{2}$ " " .....	5 "	$3\frac{1}{4}$ " " .....	14 "
$4\frac{3}{4}$ " " .....	6 "	$3\frac{3}{4}$ " " .....	16 "

### Gauges and Their Equivalents.

No. 27, equal to $\frac{1}{64}$ inch.
" 21, " " $\frac{1}{32}$ "
" 18, " " $\frac{3}{64}$ "
" 16, " " $\frac{1}{16}$ "
" 14, " " $\frac{5}{64}$ "
" 13, " " $\frac{3}{32}$ "

No. 12, equal to $\frac{7}{64}$ inch.
" 10, " " $\frac{1}{8}$ "
" 8, " " $\frac{11}{64}$ "
" 6, " " $\frac{3}{16}$ "
" 5, " " $\frac{5}{32}$ "
" 4, " " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

### Capacity of Drain Pipe.

SIZE OF PIPE.	GALLONS PER MINUTE.							
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Fall per 100 ft.	3-in. Fall per 100 ft.	6-in. Fall per 100 ft.	9-in. Fall per 100 ft.	12-in. Fall per 100 ft.	18-in. Fall per 100 ft.	24-in. Fall per 100 ft.	36-in. Fall per 100 ft.
3-inch	21	30	42	52	60	74	85	104
4 "	36	52	76	92	108	132	148	184
6 "	84	120	169	206	240	294	338	414
9 "	232	330	470	570	660	810	930	1140
12 "	470	680	960	1160	1360	1670	1920	2350
15 "	830	1180	1680	2040	2370	2920	3340	4100
18 "	1300	1850	2630	3200	3740	4600	5270	6470
20 "	1760	2450	3450	4180	4860	5980	6850	8410

### Grade per Mile.

The following table will show the grade per mile:

An inclination of

1 foot in 15 is 352 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 20 is 264 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 25 is 214 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 30 is 176 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 35 is 151 feet per mile.

1 foot in 40 is 132 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 50 is 106 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 100 is 53 feet per mile.  
1 foot in 125 is 42 feet per mile.

To find quantity of water elevated in one minute running at 100 feet of piston-speed per minute: Square the diameter of the water cylinder in inches and multiply by 4. Example: Capacity of a 5-inch cylinder is desired. The square of the diameter (5 inches) in 25, which, multiplied by 4, gives 100, the number of gallons per minute (approximately).

To find the depth of a joist, the length of bearing and the thickness being given:

Rule.—Divide the square of the length in feet by the thickness in inches, and the cube root of the quotient, multiplied by 2.2 for pine, or 2.3 for oak, will be the depth in inches.

### Slating.

Slating is estimated by the "square," which is the quantity required to cover 100 square feet. The slates are usually laid so that the third laps the first three inches.

## Number of Slates Per Square.

Size in Inches.	Pieces per Square.	Size in Inches.	Pieces per Square.	Size in Inches.	Pieces per Square.
6 × 12	533	8 × 16	277	12 × 20	141
7 × 12	457	9 × 16	246	14 × 20	121
8 × 12	400	10 × 16	221	11 × 20	137
9 × 12	355	9 × 18	213	12 × 22	126
7 × 14	374	10 × 18	192	14 × 22	108
8 × 14	327	12 × 18	160	12 × 24	114
9 × 14	291	10 × 20	169	14 × 24	98
10 × 14	261	11 × 20	154	16 × 24	86

The weight of slate per cubic foot is about 174 pounds, or per square foot of various thicknesses as follows:

Thickness in inches.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Weight in pounds.....	1.81	2.71	3.62	5.43	7.25

### Handy Table.

Diameter of a circle  $\times 3.1416$  = circumference.  
 Radius of a circle  $\times 6.283185$  = circumference.  
 Square of the diameter of a circle  $\times 0.7854$  = area.  
 Square of the circumference of a circle  $\times 0.07958$  = area.  
 Half the circumference of a circle  $\times$  half its diameter = area.  
 Circumference of a circle  $\times 0.159155$  = radius.  
 Square root of the area of a circle  $+ 0.56419$  = radius.  
 Circumference of a circle  $\times 0.31831$  = diameter.  
 Square root of the area of a circle  $\times 1.12838$  = diameter.  
 Diameter of a circle  $\times 0.86$  = side of inscribed equilateral triangle.  
 Diameter of a circle  $\times 0.7071$  = side of an inscribed square.  
 Circumference of a circle  $+ 0.225$  = side of an inscribed square.  
 Circumference of a circle  $\times 0.282$  = side of an equal square.  
 Diameter of a circle  $\times 0.8862$  = side of an equal square.  
 Diameter of a circle  $\times 0.8862$  = side of an equal square.  
 Base of a triangle  $\times \frac{1}{2}$  the altitude = area.  
 Multiplying both diameters and .7854 together = area of an ellipse.  
 Surface of a sphere  $\times \frac{1}{6}$  of its diameter = solidity.  
 Circumference of a sphere  $\times$  its diameter = surface.  
 Square of the diameter of a sphere  $\times 3.1416$  = surface.  
 Square of the circumference of a sphere  $\times 0.3183$  = surface.  
 Cube of the diameter of a sphere  $\times 0.5236$  = solidity.  
 Cube of the radius of a sphere  $\times 4.1888$  = solidity.  
 Cube of the circumference of a sphere  $\times 0.016887$  = solidity.  
 Square root of the surface of a sphere  $\times 0.56419$  = diameter.  
 Square root of the surface of a sphere  $+ 1.772454$  = circumference.  
 Cube root of the solidity of a sphere  $\times 1.2407$  = diameter.  
 Cube root of the solidity of a sphere  $\times 3.8978$  = circumference.  
 Radius of a sphere  $\times 1.1547$  = side of inscribed cube.  
 Square root of ( $\frac{1}{6}$  of the square of) the diameter of a sphere = side of inscribed cube.  
 Area of its base  $\times \frac{1}{3}$  of its altitude = solidity of a cone or pyramid, whether round, square, or triangular.  
 Area of one of its sides  $\times 6$  = surface of a cube.  
 Altitude of trapezoid  $\times \frac{1}{2}$  the sum of its parallel sides = area.

### Table for Mixing Paints.

In forming the following named colors, mix as they come in order, the predominant being first; second, next; third, next, and so on:

*Gray*—use white lead and lampblack.

*Buff*—use white lead, yellow ochre and red.

*Pearl*—use white, black and blue.

*Orange*—use yellow and red.

*Purple*—use violet, red and white.

*Gold*—use white, stone ochre and red.

*Olive*—use yellow, blue, black and white.

*Chestnut*—use red, black and yellow.

*Flesh*—use white, yellow ochre and vermillion.

*Limestone*—use white, yellow ochre, black and red.

*Fawn*—use white, yellow and red.

*Chocolate*—use raw umber, red and black.

*Drab*—use white, raw and burnt umber; or, white, yellow ochre, red and black.

*Bronze-Green*—use chrome green, black and yellow; or, black and yellow; or, yellow, black and green.

*Pea-Green*—use white and chrome green.

*Rose*—Use white, madder and lake.

*Copper*—use red, yellow and black.

*Lemon*—use white and yellow.

*Sunff*—use yellow and vandyke brown.

### Shingle Stains

Should contain a large amount of creosote for their base, and the highest grades of English ground colors, and the proper amount of fixative oil to make the colors durable and lasting. Stains are artistic colorings, and give an effect that can be got in no other way. Stains can be applied with a brush, as paint is, after the shingles are laid, or the shingles can be dipped in the stain. The coloring effect is about the same in either case, but the dipping preserves the shingles best.

Covering capacity, based on the regulation sawed cedar shingle, 4 by 16, is as follows: One brush coat, 1 gallon to 150 square feet of surface; two brush coats, 1 gallon to 100 square feet of surface; dipping,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  gallons to 1,000 shingles; dipping, and applying one brush coat after the shingles are laid, 3 gallons to 1,000 shingles. But two-thirds the length of the shingle need be dipped. When the roof-water is to be used for drinking, it should be turned off from the cistern until two or three hard rains have washed off the superfluous stain.

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Dimensions of a Barrel.—Diameter of head, 17 inches; bung, 19 inches; length, 28 inches; volume, 1,680 cubic inches.

One coat or priming will take, for 100 yards of painting, twenty pounds of lead and four gallons of oil. Two-coat work, forty pounds of lead and four gallons of oil; three-coat, the same quantity as two coats; so that a fair estimate for 100 yards of three-coat would be 100 pounds of lead and sixteen gallons of oil.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 28 inches deep will contain a barrel, or three bushels; 24 by 16 inches and 14 inches deep contains half a barrel; 16 inches square and  $8\frac{2}{3}$  inches deep will contain one bushel; 16 by  $8\frac{2}{3}$  inches and 8 inches deep will contain half a bushel; 8 by  $8\frac{2}{3}$  inches and 8 inches deep will contain one peck; 8 inches square and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep will contain one gallon; 7 by 4 inches and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep will contain half a gallon; 4 inches square and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep will contain one quart; 4 feet long, 3 feet 5 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches deep will contain one ton of coal, or 36 cubic feet.



## Hot-Water and Steam Heating—Overhead System.

In using steam for the heating of high buildings, it is necessary to use the overhead plan, unless some automatic system of expelling the air is adopted. It requires less power to force the air through the standpipe than it would through a large number of risers. The air is forced out on the descent of the steam, and less fuel and power are necessary.

The overhead hot-water system is coming into general use, as it can be put in so that the farthest radiators in a building will heat at the same time as those nearer the boiler, and the result will also be felt in rooms in the basement—the principle of the siphon causing the effect.

The pipes from the main in the attic, from which the several branches are taken, can be pitched so that heat in the several parts of a building will result as quickly as desired; either an open or closed tank can be used. The pipes exposed in attic should be covered. Opinions vary as to the sizes of pipe to be used.

### RADIATION REQUIRED UNDER ORDINARY EXPOSURE.

	Width.	Length.	Height.	Ratio.	Square feet of radiation.
Parlor.....	15.6	16.6	10.0	50	51
Dining room.....	12	16.6	10.0	60	34
Hall.....	12	12	10.0	25	57
Chamber, front.....	13.6	15.6	9.6	55	36
Chamber, rear.....	12.6	16.6	9.6	60	52
Chamber.....	12.6	17	9.6	60	33
Bathroom.....	7	8	9.6	55	9
Chamber, attic.....	12.3	17	9	76	24
Chamber, rear.....	12.6	13.3	9	80	18

### List of Sizes of Steam Mains.

To determine the size of pipes no fixed rule can be given which will apply in all cases. A rule that has generally been accepted by steam fitters as good practice, is to allow the area of a one-inch pipe (.1854 square inches) for every 100 square feet of radiating surface, including mains.

Radiation.	One-pipe work.	Two-pipe work.
40 to 50 square feet.....	1 inch.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
100 to 125 square feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	1 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
125 to 250 square feet.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1 inch
250 to 400 square feet.....	2 inch.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
400 to 650 square feet.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	2 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
650 to 900 square feet.....	3 inch.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inch
900 to 1,250 square feet.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
1,250 to 1,600 square feet.....	4 inch.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inch
1,600 to 2,050 square feet.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	4 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
2,050 to 2,500 square feet.....	5 inch.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inch
2,500 to 3,600 square feet.....	6 inch.....	5 x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
3,600 to 5,000 square feet.....	7 inch.....	6 x 5 inch
5,000 to 6,500 square feet.....	8 inch.....	7 x 6 inch
6,500 to 8,100 square feet.....	9 inch.....	8 x 6 inch
8,100 to 10,000 square feet.....	10 inch.....	9 x 6 inch

## Tin Roofs.

Tin roofs should be laid with cleats.

There are two kinds of tin—"bright tin," the coating of which is all tin, that is, the tin proper; and "tern," "leaded," or "roofing" tin, the coating of which is a composition, part tin and part lead. This last will not rust any quicker, but the sulphur in soft coal smoke eats through the "leaded" coating sooner than through the "tinned."

Sizes of tin, 10 by 14 and 14 by 20, and two grades of thickness—1C light, and 1X, heavy. For a steep roof (one-sixth pitch or over) the 1C 14 by 20 tin ("leaded" if high up where little smoke will get to it; "bright" if low down), put on with a standing groove, and with the cross seams put together with a double lock, makes as good a roof as can be made. For flat roofs 1X 10 x 14 "light" is best, laid with cleats, but the others make good roofs and any of them will last twenty-five years at least, if painted periodically.

Number of Square Feet a Box of Roofing Tin Will Cover.—For flat seam roofing, using  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch locks, a box of "14 by 20" size will cover about 192 square feet, and for standing seam, using  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch locks and turning  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch edges, making 1-inch standing seams, it will lay about 168 square feet.

For flat seam roofing, using  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch locks, a box of "28 by 20" size will cover about 399 square feet, and for standing seam, using  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch locks and turning  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch edges, making 1-inch standing seams, it will lay about 365 square feet.

Every box of roofing plates (1C or 1X "14 by 20" or "28 by 20" sizes) contains 112 sheets.

## Strains.

Tension, as in the case of a weight suspended from one end of a rod, rope, tie-bar, etc., the other end being fixed, tending to stretch or lengthen the fibers.

Shearing strain, as in the case of tree nails, pins in bridges, etc., where equal forces are applied on opposite sides in such a manner as to tend to force one part over the adjacent one.

Compression, as in the case of a weight resting on top of a column or post, tending to compress the fibers.

Transverse or cross strain, as in the case of a load on a beam tending to bend it.

Torsion, a twisting strain, which seldom occurs in building construction, though quite frequently in machinery.

## Important Points in Figuring Dimensions of a Stable.

The proper height and width of a stable door is not less than nine feet square. Width and height of vehicles is as follows:

	Height.		Length.		Width.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.		Ft.	In.
Brougham .....	7	0	11		6	0
Rockaway .....	7	0	11		6	0
Victoria .....	7	6	12		6	0
Demi-coach .....	7	0	12		6	0
Phaeton .....	8	6	10		6	0
Berlin Coach .....	7	6	13		6	6
Landau .....	7	6	13		6	6
Double suspension victoria.....	8	0	13		7	0
Vis-a-vis .....	7	0	12		6	0
Body brake .....	9	0	11		7	0
Goddard phaeton .....	8	0	9		6	0
Stanhope .....	8	0	9		6	0
Buggy .....	9	0	9		6	0
Single trap .....	6	0	9		6	0
Mail coach .....	9	0	15		7	6
Omnibus .....	8	0	11		7	0

## Metric Tables.

	Approximate Equivalent.		Accurate Equivalent.
1 inch .....	[length].. $2\frac{1}{2}$	cubic centimeters .....	2.539
1 centimeter .....	0.4	inch .....	0.393
1 yard .....	1	meter .....	0.914
1 meter (39.37 inches).....	1	yard .....	1.093
1 foot .....	30	centimeters .....	30.479
1 kilometer (1,000 meters).....	$\frac{5}{8}$	mile .....	0.621
1 mile .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	kilometers .....	1.600
1 gramme .....	[weight].. $15\frac{1}{2}$	grains .....	15.432
1 grain.....	0.064	gramme .....	0.064
1 kilogramme (1,000 grammes).....	2.2	pounds avoirdupois.....	2.204
1 pound avoirdupois .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	kilogramme .....	0.453
1 ounce avoirdupois ( $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains).....	$28\frac{1}{3}$	grammes .....	28.349
1 ounce troy, or apothecary (480 grains).....	31	grammes .....	31.103
1 cubic centimeter .....	[bulk].. 1.06	cubic inch .....	0.060
1 cubic inch.....	$16\frac{1}{3}$	cubic centimeters .....	16.386
1 liter (1,000 cubic centimeters).....	1	U. S. standard quart.....	0.946
1 United States quart.....	1	liter .....	1.057
1 fluid ounce.....	$29\frac{1}{2}$	cubic centimeters .....	29.570
1 hectare (10,000 square meters) [surface]	$2\frac{1}{2}$	acres .....	2.471
1 acre .....	0.4	hectare .....	0.40

In the nickel five-cent piece of our coinage is a key to the tables of linear measures and weights. The diameter of this coin is two centimeters, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimeter, and two of them will weigh a decagram. As the kiloliter is a cubic meter, the key to the measure of length is also the key to the measure of capacity.

## Size of the Billiard Room, Gas Lights, Etc.

The space required for the different sized tables is as follows:

For table 6 x 12.....	Room should be 16 x 22
For table $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.....	Room should be $15\frac{1}{2}$ x 21
For table 5 x 10.....	Room should be 15 x 20
For table $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.....	Room should be 14 x $18\frac{1}{2}$
For table 4 x 8.....	Room should be 13 x 17
For table $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....	Room should be $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 16

The following directions for arranging the lights over billiard tables will be found useful. The distance of the light from the floor should be about 6 feet 2 inches. For a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  by 11 table, cross-arms 31 inches and long arms 62 inches. For a 5 by 10 table, the cross-arms of the pendant should measure, from light to light, 28 inches and the long arm 56 inches. For a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 9 table, cross-arms 25 inches and long arms 50 inches. For a 4 by 8 table, cross-arms 22 inches and long arms 44 inches.

## BOWLING ALLEY STANDARD SIZE

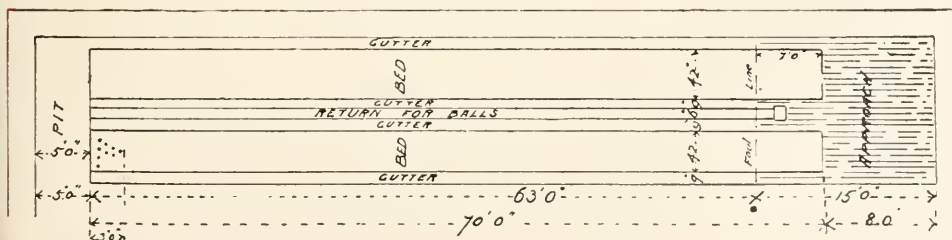
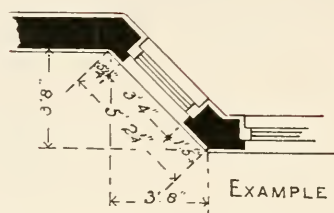


Table Showing the Length of Sides of Bays, Angle being 45 Degrees.



1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. ....	2 ft. 1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	2 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 10 in. ....	4 ft. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.
1 " 7 " " 1 " 7 " ....	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	2 " 11 " " 2 " 11 " ....	4 " 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
1 " 8 " " 1 " 8 " ....	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	3 " 0 " " 3 " 0 " ....	4 " 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1 " 9 " " 1 " 9 " ....	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 1 " " 3 " 1 " ....	4 " 4 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
1 " 10 " " 1 " 10 " ....	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 2 " " 3 " 2 " ....	4 " 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
1 " 11 " " 1 " 11 " ....	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	3 " 3 " " 3 " 3 " ....	4 " 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 0 " " 2 " 0 " ....	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 4 " " 3 " 4 " ....	4 " 8 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 1 " " 2 " 1 " ....	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 5 " " 3 " 5 " ....	4 " 10 "
2 " 2 " " 2 " 2 " ....	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	3 " 6 " " 3 " 6 " ....	4 " 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 3 " " 2 " 3 " ....	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 7 " " 3 " 7 " ....	5 " 1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 4 " " 2 " 4 " ....	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 8 " " 3 " 8 " ....	5 " 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
2 " 5 " " 2 " 5 " ....	5 "	3 " 9 " " 3 " 9 " ....	5 " 3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 6 " " 2 " 6 " ....	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 10 " " 3 " 10 " ....	5 " 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 7 " " 2 " 7 " ....	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	3 " 11 " " 3 " 11 " ....	5 " 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
2 " 8 " " 2 " 8 " ....	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	4 " 0 " " 4 " 0 " ....	5 " 7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "
2 " 9 " " 2 " 9 " ....	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "		

Results of tests by Prof. Thomas Wilson to ascertain the amount of light passing through or obstructed by glass.

	Percentage of Light.	
	Admitted.	Obstructed.
American Crystal, ground one side .....	50.00	50.00
Clear Plate .....	87.50	12.50
American Crystal, clear, double thick .....	87.50	12.50
American Crystal, clear, single thick .....	87.50	12.50
Plate, ground one side .....	50.00	50.00
Plate, ground two sides .....	37.50	62.50
American Crystal, ground two sides .....	37.50	62.50
Hammered <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inch thick .....	87.50	12.50
Ribbed <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> inch thick .....	75.00	25.00

### Sizes of Piano.

#### 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> Octaves.

	Height.	Length.	Width.
Upright .....	about 4 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 4 in.	2 ft. 3 in.
Small or Baby Grand .....	about 3 ft. 2 in.	6 ft. 0 in.	4 ft. 10 in.
Parlor Grand .....	about 3 ft. 2 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	5 ft. 0 in.



## Transmission of Heat by Various Substances.

Window glass being.....	1,000
Oak or Walnut .....	.66
White Pine.....	.80
Pitch    “ .....	.100
Lath and Plaster.....	.75 to 100
Brick (rough).....	.200 to 250
“   Whitewashed.....	.200
Granite or Slate.....	.250
Sheet Iron.....	.1030 to 1110

**Table Showing Amount of Glass Surface which may be Heated by 1 Square Foot of Radiating Surface in Good Buildings.**

Temperature of radiating surface (radiators) Fahr.....	Hot Water.			Steam.	
	160	180	200	227 5 Lbs.	240 10 Lbs.
Square Feet of Glass to 1 Square Foot Radiator Surface.					
Temperature above surrounding air 90 .....	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.8
“                   “                   “   80 .....	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.6
“                   “                   “   70 .....	3.0	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.7
“                   “                   “   60 .....	4.0	4.6	5.25	6.0	7.0
“                   “                   “   50 .....	5.0	6.0	6.8	8.0	9.0
“                   “                   “   40 .....	6.9	8.0	8.2	10.0	11.5

## Proportion of parts of Steam Heating Boilers.

FROM PROF. R. C. CARPENTER.

Radiating surface—square feet.....	250	500	750	1000	1500	2000	3000	4000	5000	7500	10000
Nominal horse-power.....	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0	75.0	100.0
Ratio radiating to heating surface.....	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.9	7.0 <sup>a</sup>	9.0 <sup>a</sup>	9.4 <sup>a</sup>
Probable evaporation per lb. coal.....	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0
Pounds of steam per sq. ft. grate (A)...	55.0	57.0	60.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	80.0	85.0	90.0	95.0	100.0
Pounds of steam per sq. ft. grate (B)...	44.0	46.0	48.0	52.0	56.0	60.0	64.0	68.0	72.0	76.0	80.0
Ratio radiating to grate surface (A).....	165.0	171.0	180.0	195.0	210.0	225.0	240.0	255.0	270.0	285.0	300.0
Ratio radiating to grate surface (B).....	132.0	138.0	144.0	156.0	168.0	180.0	192.0	204.0	216.0	228.0	240.0
Ratio heating to grate surface (A).....	36.5	33.2	33.2	34.8	35.0	36.2	36.5	37.0	38.5	40.5	42.5
Ratio heating to grate surface (B).....	28.5	27.0	26.7	27.7	28.0	29.0	29.3	29.6	30.8	32.2	34.5
Heating surface, square feet.....	55.0	98.0	138.0	178.0	250.0	322.0	447.0	580.0	710.0	1071	1430
Grate surface, square feet (A).....	1.52	2.92	4.15	5.68	7.15	8.9	12.4	15.7	18.5	26.5	33.3
Grate surface, square feet (B).....	1.88	3.88	5.4	6.37	8.92	11.2	15.5	19.5	23.2	32.5	41.5
Diameter of safety valve, inches.....	1.5	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.0	3.25	3.5	4.2	4.0	2 of 3	2 of 4
Diameter of smoke flues, inches.....	7.0	10.0	11.2	12.0	15.0	17.0	19.0	23.0	25.0	28	3A
Square inches in above flues.....	38.5	78.5	95.0	113.0	176.7	227.0	283.5	415.5	490.9	615.7	907.9

\* Water tube boilers.

A When rate of coal consumption is 10 pounds per hour each square foot grate surface.

B When rate of coal consumption is 8 pounds per hour each square foot grate surface.

# Solders.

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.	Silver.	Bismuth.	Gold.	Cadmium.	Antimony.
Tin .....		25	75						
Tin .....		58	16			16			10
Tin, coarse, melts at 500° .....		33	67						
Tin, ordinary, melts at 360° .....		67	33						
Spelter, soft .....	50			50					
Spelter, hard .....	65			35					
Lead .....		33	67						
Steel .....	13			5	82				
Brass or Copper .....	50			50					
Fine Brass .....	47			47	6				
Pewterer's, or soft .....		33	45			22			
Pewterer's, or soft .....		50	25			25			
Plumber's pot metal .....		33	67						
" " coarse .....		25	75						
" " fine .....		67	33						
" " fusible .....		50	50						
" " very fusible .....		25	25			50			
Gold .....	4				7		89		
Gold, hard .....	66			34					
Gold, soft .....		66	34						
Silver, hard .....	20				80				
Silver, soft .....	12				67			21	
Pewter .....		40	20			40			
Iron .....	66			33					1
Copper .....	53	47							

## Length in Feet of Joists, Scantling and Timber.

Size in Inches	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	42	44	45
2 x 4	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	19	20	28	29	30
2 x 6	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	42	44	45
2 x 8	16	19	21	24	27	29	32	35	37	40	53	58	60
2 x 10	20	23	27	30	33	37	40	43	47	50	70	74	75
2 x 12	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	84	88	90
3 x 4	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	42	44	45
3 x 6	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	63	66	68
3 x 8	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	84	88	90
3 x 10	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	105	110	113
3 x 12	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	126	132	135
4 x 4	16	19	21	24	27	29	32	35	37	40	56	58	60
4 x 6	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	84	88	90
4 x 8	32	37	43	48	53	59	64	69	75	80	112	118	120
4 x 10	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	140	146	150
4 x 12	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	168	176	180
6 x 6	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	126	132	135
6 x 8	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	168	176	180
6 x 10	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	210	220	225
6 x 12	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	250	265	270
8 x 8	54	75	85	96	107	117	128	139	149	160	224	234	240
8 x 10	80	93	107	120	133	147	160	173	187	200	280	294	300
8 x 12	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	336	352	360
10 x 10	100	117	133	150	167	183	200	217	233	250	350	366	375
10 x 12	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	420	440	450
12 x 12	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	504	528	540
12 x 14	168	196	224	252	280	308	336	364	392	420	588	616	630
14 x 14	196	220	261	294	327	359	392	425	457	480	686	718	735

**Table Showing the Pressure of Water at Different Elevations.**

Feet Head	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.	Feet Head	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.	Feet Head.	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.	Feet Head.	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.	Feet Head.	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.	Feet Head	Equals Pressure per Square Inch.
1	.43	65	28.15	130	56.31	195	84.47	260	112.62	325	151.61
5	2.16	70	30.32	135	58.48	200	86.63	265	114.79	330	155.94
10	4.33	75	32.48	140	60.64	205	88.80	270	116.96	335	160.27
15	6.49	80	34.65	145	62.81	210	90.96	275	119.12	340	164.61
20	8.66	85	36.82	150	64.97	215	93.14	280	121.29	345	168.94
25	10.82	90	38.98	155	67.14	220	95.30	285	123.45	350	173.27
30	12.99	95	41.15	160	69.31	225	97.49	290	125.62	355	177.60
35	15.16	100	43.31	165	71.47	230	99.63	295	127.78	360	181.93
40	17.32	105	45.48	170	73.64	235	101.79	300	129.95	365	186.26
45	19.49	110	47.64	175	75.80	240	103.90	310	134.28	370	190.59
50	21.65	115	49.81	180	77.97	245	106.13	320	138.62	375	194.92
55	23.82	120	51.98	185	80.14	250	108.29	330	142.95	380	199.25
60	25.99	125	54.15	190	82.30	255	110.46	340	147.28	385	203.58

**Wrought-iron Welded Pipe.**

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHTS, ETC., OF STANDARD SIZES FOR STEAM, GAS, WATER, OIL, ETC.

Inside Diam- eter.	Outside Diam- eter	External Circum- ference, A	Length of Pipe per Sq. Foot of Outside Surface.	Internal Area	External Area.	Length of Pipe con- taining one Cubic Foot.	Weight per Foot of Length.	No. of Threads per Inch of Screw.	Contents in *Gallons per Foot.	Weight of Water per Foot of Length.
In.	In	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft	Lbs.			Lbs.
1/8	.40	1.272	3.44	.012	.129	2,500	.24	27	.0006	.005
1/4	.54	1.636	7.075	.049	.229	1,385	.42	18	.0026	.021
3/8	.67	2.121	5.657	.110	.358	751.5	.56	14	.0057	.047
1/2	.84	2.652	4.502	.196	.554	472.4	.84	14	.0102	.085
5/8	1.05	3.299	3.637	.441	.866	270.	1.12	11 1/2	.0230	.190
1	1.31	4.134	2.903	.785	1.357	166.9	1.67	11 1/2	.0408	.349
1 1/4	1.66	5.215	2.301	1.227	2.164	96.25	2.25	11 1/2	.0635	.527
1 1/2	1.9	5.959	2.01	1.767	2.835	70.05	2.69	11 1/2	.0918	.760
2	2.37	7.401	1.611	3.141	4.330	42.36	3.66	8	.1632	1.356
2 1/2	2.87	9.032	1.328	4.908	6.491	30.11	5.77	8	.2550	2.116
3	3.5	10.996	1.091	7.068	9.621	19.49	7.54	8	.3673	3.049
3 1/2	4	12.566	.955	9.621	12.566	14.56	9.05	8	.4995	4.155
4	4.5	14.137	.849	12.566	15.904	11.31	10.72	8	.6525	5.405
4 1/2	5.	15.708	.765	15.904	19.635	9.03	12.49	8	.8263	6.851
5	5.56	17.475	.629	19.635	24.299	7.20	14.56	8	1.020	8.500
6	6.62	20.813	.577	28.274	34.471	4.98	18.70	8	1.469	12.312
7	7.62	23.954	.505	38.454	45.663	3.72	23.41	8	1.999	16.662
8	8.62	27.096	.444	50.265	58.426	2.88	28.34	8	2.611	21.750
9	9.68	30.433	.394	63.617	73.715	2.26	34.07	8	3.300	27.500
10	10.75	33.772	.355	78.540	90.792	1.80	40.64	8	4.081	34.000

\* The Standard U. S. gallon of 231 inches.

Multiply the external circumference column, A, by 12 and the result will be the square feet of surface per lineal foot

**Quantity of Brickwork in Barrel Drains and Wells.**

Diameter in Clear	Thickness of Brickwork	Superficial Feet of Brick- work in One Linear Yard.	Number of Bricks Required for One Linear Yard.
1 foot, 0 inches	0 feet, 4 1/2 inches	16 feet, 6 inches	115
1 " 6 "	0 " 4 1/2 "	21 " 2 "	148
2 " 0 "	0 " 4 1/2 "	25 " 10 "	181
2 " 6 "	0 " 9 "	33 " 0 "	462
2 " 6 "	0 " 9 "	37 " 8 "	528
2 " 6 "	1 " 1 "	43 " 2 "	906
3 " 0 "	0 " 9 "	42 " 6 "	594
3 " 0 "	1 " 1 "	47 " 10 "	1004
3 " 6 "	0 " 9 "	47 " 1 "	659
3 " 6 "	1 " 1 "	52 " 7 "	1104
4 " 0 "	0 " 9 "	51 " 10 "	725
4 " 0 "	1 " 1 "	57 " 3 "	1203
5 " 0 "	0 " 9 "	61 " 3 "	857
5 " 0 "	1 " 1 "	66 " 9 "	1402
6 " 0 "	1 " 1 "	76 " 1 "	1597
7 " 0 "	1 " 1 "	85 " 6 "	1795





# Some of the Physical Properties of Metals—Compiled from the Best Authorities.

Common Name.	Chemical Name.	Initial.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Weight Cubic Inch.	Weight Cubic Foot.	Melting Point F.	Specific Heat.	Conductivity of Heat.	Conductivity of Electricity.	Expansion 32 to 212° F.	Hardness, the Diamond=3010.	Density.	Ductility, Gold being 1.	Malleability, Gold being 1.	Approximate price per lb. avoirdupois.
Hydrogen	Same.	H.	1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aluminum	Same.	Al.	27.3	2.55	.0921	159.005	1160	.211	31.333	.....	.....	821	.....	.....	.....	\$ 15.30
Antimony	Stibium	Sb.	122.0	6.71	.212	118.402	842	.0508	4.03	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.36
Bismuth	Same.	Bi.	207.5	9.823	.354	612.513	510	.0308	1.8	1.1	.001	.....	10.035	.....	.....	1.95
Cadmium	Same.	Cd.	111.6	8.60	.31	536.253	500	.0567	20.06	.....	.0094	760	8.217	.....	.....	3.26
Copper	Cuprum	Cu.	63.3	8.82	.318	549.971	1930	.093	71.8	94.1	.0051	1360	.....	6	3	0.22
Gold	Aurum	Au.	196.2	19.32	.697	1224.639	1915	.0324	51.8	73.0	.....	979	.....	1	1	239.72
Indium	Same.	Ir.	196.7	22.42	.809	1392.999	4500	.0326	.....	.....	.....	984	.....	.....	.....	466.59
Iron	Ferrum	Fe.	55.9	7.8	.281	486.369	3000	.1138	10.1	15.5	.0035	1375	.....	4	8	0.015
Lead	Plumbum	Pb.	206.1	11.37	.410	708.976	625	.0314	7.9	7.6	.0084	570	10.370	9	6	0.06
Magnesium	Same.	Mg.	23.94	1.71	.628	89.791	1200	.25	34.3	.....	.0083	726	.....	.....	.....	15.30
Manganese	Same.	Mn.	58.8	8.0	.289	498.81	3420	.122	.....	.....	.....	1456	.....	.....	.....	108.72
Mercury	Hydrargyrum	Hg.	199.8	13.58	.490	816.781	39	.0317	1.3	.....	.0182	0	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Nickel	Same.	Ni.	58.6	8.80	.318	551.842	3000	.109	.....	13.1	.0038	1110	.....	5	9	3.80
Platinum	Same.	Pt.	196.7	21.50	.777	155.887	3200	.0324	9.1	16.6	.0027	1107	.....	3	5	122.31
Potassium	Kalium	K.	39.04	.875	.0316	51.561	110	.166	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	22.65
Silver	Argentum	Ag.	107.66	10.53	.38	656.598	1750	.056	100.00	100.0	.0056	990	.....	2	2	18.60
Sodium	Natrium	Na.	23.0	.9735	.035	60.503	170	.293	36.5	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	3.26
Steel	.....	.....	.....	7.854	.283	489.736	2550	.1165	11.6	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.025
Tin	Stannum	Sn.	117.8	7.293	.263	451.754	440	.055	15.4	11.4	.0069	651	7.025	8	4	0.25
Zinc	Same.	Zn.	64.9	7.14	.258	441.215	780	.096	36.0	29.0	.0088	1077	6.180	7	7	0.10

LAW OF SPECIFIC HEAT.—In order to raise the temperature of different bodies the same number of thermometric degrees very different amounts of heat are required. The atoms of the solid element possess sensibly the same specific heat.

DUCTILITY.—The property of being drawn into wire or threads

MALLEABILITY.—The capacity of being extended in all directions by beating with the hammer.

APPENDIX TABLE GIVING THE CONSTRUCTIVE DATA OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS OF CHICAGO.

Architects.	Building.	Area.	Height.	No of Stories.	Kind of Columns.	Type of Floors.	Partitions.	Exterior Walls.	Wind Bracing.	Foundations.
W. L. B. Jenney.	Home Insurance.	44,500 sq. ft.	114' 6"	11	Cast. Keystone used in additional stories.	Tile	Tile	Veneer	Cross-walls in court	Stone on 18" of concrete
"	Manhattan.	10,040 "	106' 10"	16	Cast	15" Johnson arch	"	"	Rods	Rails and beams on 12" of concrete
"	The Fair.	32,000 "	136' 0"	9	Z bar	"	"	"	"	Rails and beams on 12" of concrete
"	Leiter.	54,870 "	133' 6"	8	Cast	Tile	"	"	None	Beams on 16" of concrete
"	Y. M. C. A.	14,900 "	251' 0" tower	13	Z bar	"	"	"	Rods	Beams on 16" of concrete
"	Isabella.	31,900 "	166' 0" to ridge	10	"	"	"	"	"	Rails and beams on 12" of concrete
Jenney & Mundie.	New York Life	11,300 "	156' 4" to coping	12	Box column of plates and angles	"	"	"	Channels in exterior walls	Beams on 12" of concrete
"	Fort Dearborn.	6,400 "	136' 0"	12	Channels and plates	Soft tile	Soft tile	"	Gusset-plate knee bracing in the exterior walls	Beams on 18" of concrete
Halabard & Roche.	Tacoma.	8,410 "	166' 0"	13	Cast Z bar	Tile	Tile	"	Cross-walls	Beams of concrete
"	Pontiac.	5,340 "	171' 6"	11	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Caxton.	5,340 "	150' 6"	12	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Venetian.	5,512 "	157' 0"	13	"	"	"	"	Rods	"
"	Katahdin	13,267 "	203' 6"	17	"	"	Plaster board	Solid walls, part veneer	"	"
"	Wachusett	10,115 "	213' 0"	17	Z bar and Phoenix	"	Tile	Veneer	"	"
"	Old Colony	7,079 "	180' 0"	15	Z bar	"	"	"	"	"
"	Champion.	24,100 "	207' 0"	16	"	"	"	"	"	"
A. Her & Sullivan.	Marquette.	53,746 "	Bldg. = 146' Tower = 285'	Bldg. = 10 Tower = 17	Cast	"	"	1 Solid	Walls only	Timber galle, rods, and beams
"	Auditorium.	14,400 "	Bldg. = 116' Tower = 214'	Bldg. = 13 Tower = 17	Z bar and Phoenix	"	"	Part solid veneer	Girders	Piles, timber galle, beams
"	Schiller Theatre.	"	"	"	"	Tile, some concrete arches used	"	"	"	"
"	Stock Exchange.	18,000 "	173' 6"	13	Z bar	"	Tile	Veneer	None	Piles and beams.
Burnham & Root.	Rookery.	29,760 sq. ft.	164' 6"	12	Cast	Hard tile	"	Solid	None solid walls only	Rails and beams.

—Architectural Engineering.

APPENDIX TABLE—GIVING THE CONSTRUCTIVE DATA OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS OF CHICAGO.

Architects.	Building.	Area.	Height.	No. of Stories.	Kind of Columns.	Type of Floors.	Partitions.	Exterior Walls.	Wind-Bracing.	Foundations.
Burnham & Root	Monadnock .....	28,000 sq. ft.	215' 0"	16	Z bar	Porous tile	Mackoline	Solid	Solid walls—portal struts, floor in floors	Rails and beams.
"	Great Northern Hotel	16,800 "	168' "	14	"	Porous tile	Tile	Veneer	Rods	Rails.
"	Phenix .....	10,825 "	160' 0"	11	Cast	Hard tile	"	Solid	Walls only	"
"	Woman's Temple; .....	18,184 "	196' 5"	13	Z bar	Johnson's arch	"	"	"	Rails and beams
"	Masonic Temple; .....	19,224 "	273' 0"	20	Plates and angles	Hard tile, Johnson	"	Walls carry themselves only	Rods	"
"	Ashland; .....	11,260 "	200' 7"	16	Z bar	New Johnson	"	Veneer	None	Rails.
"	Marshall Field. ....	16,459 "	153' 0"	9	"	Hard tile, Johnson	"	Solid	Walls only	Rails and beams.
"	Rand-McNally ....	.....	120' 0"	10	"	Tile	"	Veneer	Horizontal rods	"
D. H. Burnham & Co. ....	Reliance .....	4,675 "	200' 0"	14	Gray	Porous tile	Porous tile	"	Plate girders in exterior walls	"
Henry Ives Cobb	Newberry Library; .....	21,000 "	100' 0"	5	Larimer	Tile	Tile	Solid	Bracing	Dimension stone
"	Title and Trust .....	11,000 "	197' 5"	16	Phoenix	"	"	Veneer	None	Dimension stone
"	Owings .....	3,650 "	170' 0"	14	Cast	"	"	Solid	"	and concrete.
"	Chicago Athletic Association	13,480 "	144' 0"	10	Z bar	"	"	"	"	Beams and concrete.
"	Boyce; .....	3,673 "	149' 0"	12	"	"	"	Veneer	Bracing	Plate girders and concrete.
"	Hartford .....	4,710 "	173' 0"	14	"	"	"	"	"	Beams and concrete.
Clinton J. Warren	Unity .....	.....	210' 0"	17	Cast	"	"	"	Rods	Beams and concrete.
"	Security; .....	4,650 "	200' 0"	14	Plates and angles	"	"	Support themselves	"	Beams and concrete.
"	Auditorium Annex; .....	.....	.....	10	Cast	"	"	"	"	"
W. W. Boyington	Columbus; .....	.....	.....	.....	Z bar	"	"	Veneer	"	Beams and concrete.
Handy & Cady.	Teutonic. ....	4,860 "	136' 6"	10	Plates and channels	Terra-cotta lumber	Terra-cotta lumber	"	Knee-bracing in exterior walls	Rails and beams on concrete.

Architectural Engineering.

**Table of greatest center loads for horizontal rectangular beams of white or yellow pine, or of spruce, 1 inch broad, supported at both ends, and required not to bend more than  $\frac{1}{40}$  inch per foot of clear span, or  $\frac{1}{480}$  part of the entire clear span. In practice, to allow for knots, &c, take only  $\frac{2}{3}$  rds.**

This table was calculated with a constant .000325, instead of .00032. The loads in this table include the weight of the clear beam itself; .625 of which (or % of which) must be deducted from the tabular loads to get the net load, when the beam is loaded at its center. When uniformly loaded, the loads will be 1.6 times as great as those in this table; but in that case the weight of the entire clear beam must be deducted. In practice this deduction need rarely be made.

CLEAR SPANS IN FEET.																			(TRAUTWINE)										Depth in Ins.		Wt. of 10 ft. L <sup>g</sup> th of Beam.	
Depths in Inches.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	16	18	20	25	30	35	40	lbs.	10 ft. L <sup>g</sup> th of Beam.													
1	8.4	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1	2													
2	28.7	16.2	10.4	7.2	5.3	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.7	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1	2	3													
3	68.4	38.4	24.4	17.1	12.4	9.6	7.2	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.7	.5	.4	3	4													
4	130	75	48	33	24	19	14	10	7.2	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	.9	.7	4	5													
5	196	130	83	58	42	32	24	18	13	10	7.2	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	5	6													
6	267	196	131	92	67	51	40	33	23	18	14	11	8.4	6.3	4.8	3.6	2.8	6	7													
7	336	267	196	137	100	77	60	49	34	26	20	16	12	9.6	7.2	5.4	4.2	7	8													
8	412	336	267	200	144	108	86	70	48	36	27	21	17	11.5	8.4	6.3	4.8	8	9													
9	511	412	336	259	196	150	116	96	66	49	37	29	22	14.1	10.2	7.7	5.9	9	10													
10	632	511	412	332	260	204	166	128	89	65	50	39	32	17.1	12.4	9.6	7.2	10	11													
11	771	632	511	403	324	259	207	148	109	83	65	52	41	20.4	14.6	11.5	8.8	11	12													
12	928	771	632	500	403	324	263	183	134	102	81	66	52	24.4	17.1	13.7	10.4	12	13													
13	1104	928	771	600	484	394	324	263	183	134	102	81	66	29.4	20.4	16.2	12.4	13	14													
14	1300	1104	928	720	584	484	403	324	225	166	126	100	82	35.4	24.4	19.6	15.4	14	15													
15	1516	1300	1104	840	684	584	484	394	273	201	154	121	98	42.4	29.4	23.4	18.4	15	16													
16	1752	1516	1300	960	792	684	584	475	330	241	184	145	117	50.4	35.4	28.4	22.4	16	17													
17	2008	1752	1516	1104	912	792	684	560	389	286	219	173	140	60.4	42.4	35.4	27.4	17	18													
18	2284	2008	1752	1260	1044	912	792	662	460	336	257	202	164	72.4	50.4	42.4	33.4	18	19													
19	2580	2284	2008	1440	1224	1044	912	769	534	392	300	237	192	84.4	58.4	50.4	40.4	19	20													
20	2904	2580	2284	1644	1440	1224	1044	840	619	454	348	274	221	98.4	68.4	58.4	48.4	20	21													
21	3256	2904	2580	1872	1680	1440	1224	960	711	522	399	316	256	114.4	80.4	68.4	56.4	21	22													
22	3636	3256	2904	2136	1944	1680	1440	1104	813	597	436	361	291	132.4	93.4	80.4	64.4	22	23													
23	4044	3636	3256	2436	2256	1944	1680	1260	923	678	519	410	332	152.4	108.4	93.4	71.4	23	24													
24	4488	4044	3636	2772	2592	2256	1944	1440	1075	771	584	461	382	174.4	124.4	108.4	83.4	24	25													
25	4968	4488	4044	3144	3000	2592	2256	1644	1230	884	669	528	432	198.4	144.4	124.4	91.4	25	26													
26	5484	4968	4488	3552	3480	3000	2592	1872	1416	1000	771	601	484	224.4	164.4	144.4	101.4	26	27													
27	6036	5484	4968	4008	4032	3480	3000	2136	1620	1136	884	684	544	252.4	184.4	164.4	111.4	27	28													
28	6624	6036	5484	4512	4560	4032	3480	2436	1872	1300	1000	801	652	284.4	208.4	184.4	121.4	28	29													
29	7248	6624	6036	5064	5112	4560	4032	2772	2136	1488	1136	916	744	320.4	236.4	208.4	131.4	29	30													
30	7908	7248	6624	5664	5712	5112	4560	3144	2436	1716	1230	1000	801	360.4	268.4	236.4	141.4	30	31													
31	8604	7908	7248	6312	6360	5712	5112	3552	2772	1944	1416	1136	916	404.4	304.4	268.4	151.4	31	32													
32	9336	8604	7908	7008	7056	6360	5712	4008	3144	2256	1620	1260	1000	452.4	344.4	304.4	161.4	32	33													
33	10104	9336	8604	7752	7800	7056	6360	4512	3552	2592	1872	1416	1136	504.4	388.4	344.4	171.4	33	34													
34	10908	10104	9336	8544	8592	7800	7056	5064	4008	3000	2136	1620	1260	560.4	436.4	388.4	181.4	34	35													
35	11748	10908	10104	9384	9432	8592	7800	5664	4512	3480	2436	1872	1416	620.4	492.4	436.4	191.4	35	36													
36	12624	11748	10908	10272	10320	9432	8592	6312	5064	4032	2772	1944	1620	684.4	552.4	492.4	201.4	36	37													
37	13536	12624	11748	11208	11256	10320	9432	7008	5664	4560	3144	2256	1872	752.4	616.4	552.4	211.4	37	38													
38	14484	13536	12624	12192	12240	11256	10320	7752	6312	5112	3552	2592	1944	824.4	684.4	616.4	221.4	38	39													
39	15468	14484	13536	13224	13272	12240	11256	8544	7008	5712	4008	3000	2136	900.4	756.4	684.4	231.4	39	40													
40	16488	15468	14484	14304	14352	13272	12240	9384	7800	5664	4512	3480	2436	980.4	832.4	756.4	241.4	40	41													
41	17544	16488	15468	15432	15480	14352	13272	10272	8544	7056	5064	4032	2772	1064.4	912.4	832.4	251.4	41	42													
42	18636	17544	16488	16608	16656	15480	14352	11208	9384	7800	5664	4512	3144	1152.4	996.4	912.4	261.4	42	43													
43	19768	18636	17544	17832	17880	16656	15480	12192	10272	8592	6312	5112	3552	1244.4	1084.4	996.4	271.4	43	44													
44	20936	19768	18636	19104	19152	17880	16656	13224	11208	9432	7800	5712	4008	1336.4	1176.4	1084.4	281.4	44	45													
45	22140	20936	19768	20376	20424	19152	17880	14304	12192	10320	8592	6360	5112	1432.4	1272.4	1176.4	291.4	45	46													
46	23384	22140	20936	21696	21744	20424	19152	15432	13224	11256	9432	7800	5712	1524.4	1372.4	1272.4	301.4	46	47													
47	24668	23384	22140	23056	23104	21744	19152	16608	14304	12240	9432	7800	5712	1620.4	1476.4	1372.4	311.4	47	48													
48	25992	24668	23384	24456	24504	23104	19152	17832	15432	13272	8592	6360	5112	1716.4	1584.4	1476.4	321.4	48	49													
49	27356	25992	24668	25896	25944	24504	19152	19104	16608	14352	9432	7800	5712	1812.4	1696.4	1584.4	331.4	49	50													
50	28760	27356	25992	27376	27424	25944	19152	20376	17832	15480	10320	8592	6360	1912.4	1812.4	1696.4	341.4	50	51													

On this side of the dark lines, the safe loads of table, Art 23, would not bend the wooden beams as much as  $\frac{1}{10}$  of their clear span.

Average cast iron, with the same safe def. will bear about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  as much as common yellow or white pine, or spruce; and wrought iron 19 times as much. The same proportion of the weight of the beam itself must, however, be deducted as stated above for wood. Average steel 23 times as much as pine.

On this side of the dark lines, the safe loads of table, Art. 23, would not bend the wooden beams as much as  $\frac{1}{480}$  of their clear span. Average cast iron, with the same safe def will bear about 11½% as much as common yellow or white pine, or spruce; and wrought iron 19 times as much. The same proportion of the weight of the beam itself must, however, be deducted as stated above for wood. Average steel 29 times as much as pine.

**Iron and Steel.**



## Corrosion of Steel and Iron.

**C**=Coefficient of Corrosion during 1 year's exposure in pounds avoirdupois per square foot.  
(For value of C see table.)

**W**=Weight in pounds of 1 foot in length of section exposed.

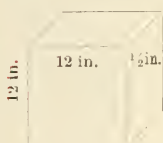
**L**=Length in feet of the perimeter exposed. If both the inside and outside perimeter are exposed to the Corrosive influence both must be included.

**Y<sub>+</sub>**=The number of years of life of the metal.

$$\text{Formula } Y = \frac{W}{C \cdot L}$$

Table of Value of C.

	Corroding Agents.					
	Foul Sea Water.	Clear Sea Water.	Foul River Water.	Pure Air or Clear River Water.	Air of City Manufacturing District or Sea Water.	Sea Water of Average Foulness.
Cast Iron.....	.0656	.0635	.0381	.0113	.0476	.....
Wrought Iron.....	.1956	.1285	.1440	.0123	.1254	.....
Steel.....	.1914	.0970	.1133	.0125	.1252	.....
Cast Iron, planed.....	.2301	.0888	.0728	.0109	.0884	.....
" " galvanized.....	.0895	.0359	.0371	.0371	.0199	.....
" " in contact with brass.....						.1908
" " " " " copper.....						.2003
" " " " " gun metal.....						.2493
Best Wrought Iron in contact with brass.....						.2779
" " " " " copper.....						.4012
" " " " " gun metal.....						.4537



### Example—Steel.

**W**=12-in. x 12-in. x 1½-in. x .283=20.376 pounds.

**L** 1 ft. 0-in.

**C** .1252 from table.

$$Y = \frac{W}{C \cdot L} = \frac{20.376}{.1252 \times 1} = 162.67 \text{ years.}$$

The corrosion of steel unprotected in manufacturing districts of cities would therefore amount to 20.38 pounds in 162.67 years of the above dimensions of block of steel, or in that time it would be entirely consumed by oxidization.

## NAILS REQUIRED FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF WORK.

For 1,000 shingles, 3½ to 5 lbs. 4d. nails, or 3 to 3½ lbs. 3d.

For 1,000 laths, about 7 lbs. 3d. fine.

For 1,000 feet clapboards, about 18 lbs. 6d. box.

For 1,000 feet covering boards, about 20 lbs. 8d. common, or 25 lbs. 10d.

For 1,000 feet upper floors, square edged, about 38 lbs. 10d. floor, or 41 lbs. 12d. floor.

For 1,000 feet upper floors, matched and blind-nailed, 38 lbs. 10d., or 42 lbs. 12d. common.

For 10 feet partitions, studs or studding, 1 lb. 10d. common.

For 1,000 feet furring, 1x3, about 45 lbs. 10d. common.

For 1,000 feet furring, 1x2, about 65 lbs. 10d. common.

For 1,000 feet pine finish, about 30 lbs. 8d. finish.

For roofs and gutters use seven-pound lead; for hips and ridges, six-pound; for flashings, four-pound.

Gutters should have a fall of at least one inch in ten feet.

No sheet lead should be laid in greater length than ten or twelve feet without a dip to allow for expansion.

Joints to lead pipes require a pound of solder for every inch in diameter.

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(See pages 71 to 105.)

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American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.  
Hannhill Fire Escape Co., 206 Illinois St.  
Heinemann, Louis, 568 Wells St.  
Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.  
The Standard Architectural Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Streeter, H. A., 55-41 Indiana St.

#### FIRE PROOFING.

Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co., 18-20 N. Canal St.

Illinois Valley Clay Co., 84, 140 Dearborn St.  
Mackolite Fire Proofing Co., 901-902 Schiller Bldg.

Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Co., 1515 Marquette Bldg.

The Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co., 461 Rookery Bldg.

#### FIRE (ROOFING) WIRE LATH.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.  
North Western Expanded Metal Co., 890 Old Colony Bldg.

The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.  
The Roebling Construction Co., 171-173 Lake St.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

#### FIRE PROOFING (CONCRETE).

Simpson Bros. Co., Chamber of Commerce.  
Stamsen & Blome, 79 Dearborn St.  
The Roebling Construction Co., 171-173 Lake St.

Schillinger Bros., 192 N. Morgan.

Simpson Bros., Chamber of Commerce.

#### FIRE PROOF PAINTS (ANTI FLAME).

Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co., 18-20 N. Canal St.

#### FIRE WINDOWS.

Voigtman & Co., 131 Ontario.  
Miller, Jas. A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton St.

#### FLOOR AND ROOF LIGHTS.

Brown Bros. Mfg. Co., Jackson and Clinton.

#### FLUE CLEANERS.

(The Soot Sucker, Grimm's Injector Blower.)  
W. H. Lahman, 23 S. Canal.

#### FLUE LININGS.

Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co., 301-304 Chamber of Commerce.  
N. A. Williams Co., 219 Washington St.  
The Garden City Sand Co., 1201, 188 Madison St.

#### FOUNDRY SUPPLIES.

The Garden City Sand Co., 1201, 188 Madison St.

#### FURNACES.

American Warming and Ventilating Co., 433 Wabash Av.

International Heater Co., 48 Dearborn St.

Model Heating Co., 50 S. Canal St.

Murphy Iron Works, 1102, 215 Dearborn St.

Boynton Furnace Co., 44 Dearborn St.

Robinson Furnace Co., 107 109 Lake St.

#### FURNACE SAND.

The Garden City Sand Co., 1201, 188 Madison St.

#### GAS ENGINES.

National Meter Co., 318 Dearborn St.

The Otto Gas Engine Co., 360 Dearborn St.

#### GAS FIXTURES.

T. Wilmarth Co., 225-227 State St.

#### GAS (FUEL).

People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Michigan Av. and Adams St.

#### GAS (ILLUMINATING).

People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Michigan Av. and Adams St.

#### GAS MACHINES.

The Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 411 Dearborn St.

#### GAS (NATURAL).

People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Michigan Av. and Adams St.

#### GAS STOVES.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Michigan Av. and Adams St.

#### GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Goodman & Monroe, 914, 915, 916 Adams Express Bldg.  
Hennessey Bros. & Evans Co., Room 605, 100 Washington St.

Lanquist, A., 115 Dearborn St.  
 Mortimer, W. H., 700, 187 La Salle St.  
 Nelson, F. P., & Son, 115 Dearborn St.  
 Schluter, H. W., 1351 Marquette Bldg.  
 Solitt, R. & S., 108-110 Dearborn St.  
 Wells, W. A. & A. E., 1014 Monadnock Bldg.  
 Roberts, Warren & Co., 1531 Unity Bldg.  
 Wolfinger, Clarence L., 164 La Salle St.

#### GLASS.

American Luxfer Prism Co., 372 Fulton St.  
 Daylight Prism Co., Manhattan Bldg.  
 H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.  
 Luminous Prism Co., 37 S. Clinton St.  
 Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., 442-452 Wabash Av.  
 Rice, Jas. H. Co., 34-40 S. Water St.  
 Tyler & Hippach, 88 Randolph St.

#### GLASS (ART, ORNAMENTAL AND STAINED).

American Luxfer Prism Co., 372 Fulton St.  
 Daylight Prism Co., Manhattan Bldg.  
 H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.  
 Luminous Prism Co., 37 S. Clinton St.  
 Misch & O'Neil, 143 Ontario St.  
 Rice, Jas. H. Co., 34-40 S. Water St.  
 Schuler & Mueller, 84-86 Market St.  
 The Flannagan & Biedenweg Co., 57-63 Illinois St.

#### GLASS (BEVELED).

Misch & O'Neil, 143 Ontario St.  
 Schuler & Mueller, 84-86 Market St.  
 The Flannagan & Biedenweg Co., 57-63 Illinois St.

#### GLASS (CUT).

Schuler & Mueller, 84-86 Market St.

#### GLASS (PLATE).

H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.  
 Rice, Jas. H. Co., 34-40 S. Water St.  
 Tyler & Hippach, 88 Randolph St.  
 Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., 442-452 Wabash Av.

#### GLASS (PRISMATIC).

American Luxfer Prism Co., 372 Fulton St.  
 Daylight Prism Co., Manhattan Bldg.  
 Luminous Prism Co., 27 S. Clinton St.

#### GRATES.

Hoops & Ludwig, 10 E. Monroe.  
 Interior Woodworking Co., 296 Wabash Av.

#### GRATES (BOILER).

Brown Bros. Mfg. Co., Jackson and Clinton Sts.

GRATE BARS (SHAKING AND DUMPING).  
 W. H. Lahman, 23 S. Canal St.

#### GRAVEL.

Knickerbocker Ice Co., 145 Monroe St.

#### GRAVEL ROOFING.

M. W. Powell & Co., 926-927 Marquette Bldg.  
 Griffith, E., 1716 Wabash Av.  
 Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

#### GRILLE WORK.

The Decorators' Supply Co., 209-219 S. Clinton St.

#### GALVANIZED IRON.

Allen's Cornice and Corrugating Wks., 422 W. Randolph.  
 Griffith, E., 1716 Wabash Av.  
 Miller, Jas. A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton St.  
 Peter, John, 632 N. Wood St.

#### HAIR.

Knickerbocker Ice Co., 145 Monroe St.

#### HAIR FELT.

Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co., 18-20 N. Canal St.  
 D. Q. Stevens & Co., 136-140 W. Lake St.

#### HARDWARE.

(See Builders' Hardware.)

#### HARDWARE (MANUFACTURERS).

Chicago Hardware Co., 1120 Chamber of Commerce.

#### HARDWARE SPECIALTIES.

Niles Mfg. Co., 13 S. Canal St.

#### HARDWOOD FLOORING.

Rittenhouse & Embree, 3500 Center Av.  
 The T. Wilce Co., 22nd and Throop St.

#### HARDWOOD (LUMBER).

Rittenhouse & Embree, 3500 Center Av.  
 The T. Wilce Co., 22nd and Throop St.

#### HEATING APPARATUS.

American Radiator Co., Lake and Dearborn.  
 American Warming and Ventilating Co., 433 Wabash Av.

Baker & Smith Co., 94 Washington St.  
 Boynton Furnace Co., 44 Dearborn St.  
 Conlin, Thos., Plumbing and Heating Co., 3905 Cottage Grove Av.

Conlon Co., 132 E. Lake St.  
 Cook & Chick, 253 E. Kinzie St.  
 Dilzer, Fred, 48 Dearborn Av.  
 Dixon, Geo. E., 66 W. Monroe St.  
 Englehart & Stott, 82 W. Washington.  
 Hanley Casey Co., 9 Adams St.  
 Herbert, M. E., Heater Co., Root and La Salle St.

Hogan, J. M., & Co., 62 Jackson St.  
 International Heater Co., 48 Dearborn St.  
 Kewanee Boiler Co., 167 Lake St.  
 Kroeschell Bros. Co., 53 Erie St.  
 Model Heating Co., 50 S. Canal St.  
 Murphy Iron Works, 1002, 215 Dearborn St.  
 Nacey, P. Co., 319 Wabash Av.  
 Noble & Thumm, 292 Lincoln Av.  
 Norton, F. J., 8 North State.  
 Pope, W. A., 131-133 Fifth Av.  
 Powers Regulator Co., 40 Dearborn St.  
 Thomas & Smith, 16 N. Canal St.  
 Webster Warren Co., 1500 Monadnock Bldg.  
 Wilks Mfg. Co., 53 S. Canal St.

#### HEATERS (COMBINATION).

International Heater Co., 48 Dearborn St.

#### HEAT REGULATION.

Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 411 Dearborn St.  
 The Powers Regulator Co., 40 Dearborn St.

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING.

American Warming and Ventilating Co., 433 Wabash Av.  
 Baker & Smith Co., 94 Washington St.  
 Herbert, M. E., Heating Co., Root and La Salle Sts.

#### HOT WATER AND STEAM HEATING.

American Warming and Ventilating Co., 433 Wabash Av.  
 Baker & Smith Co., 94 Washington St.  
 Conlin, Thos., Plumbing and Heating Co., 3905 Cottage Grove Av.  
 Conlon Co., 132 E. Lake St.  
 Cook & Chick, 253 E. Kinzie St.  
 Dilzer, Fred, 48 Dearborn St.  
 Dixon, Geo. E., 66 W. Monroe St.  
 Englehart & Stott, 82 W. Washington St.  
 Hanley Casey Co., 9 Adams St.  
 Herbert, M. E., Heater Co., Root and La Salle.

Hogan, J. M., & Co., 62 Jackson St.  
 Kroeschell Bros. Co., 53 Erie St.  
 Nacey, P. Co., 319 Wabash Av.  
 Noble & Thumm, 292 Lincoln Av.  
 Norton, F. J., 8 North State St.  
 Pope, W. A., 131-133 Fifth Av.  
 Thomas & Smith, 16 N. Canal St.  
 Webster Warren Co., 1510 Monadnock Bldg.

#### HOLLOW TILE.

Mackolite Fire Proofing Co., 901-902 Schiller Bldg.  
 Pioneer Fire Proof Construction Co., 1515 Marquette Bldg.  
 Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co., 461 Rookery Bldg.  
 Illinois Valley Clay Co., 84, 140 Dearborn St.

#### HOSE FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., 96 Lake St.

#### HOSE REELS.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., 96 Lake St.

#### HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.

Sheeler, H., 402, 115 Dearborn.  
 Sunderman, John., 7214 Lowe Av.

#### HOT WATER HEATERS.

Boynton Furnace Co., 44-46 Dearborn.  
 Kewanee Boiler Co., 167 Lake St.  
 Wilks Mfg. Co., 53 S. Canal St.



## ICE MACHINERY AND ICE FACTORY SUPPLIES.

The Fred W. Wolf Co., 139-143 Rees St.

## INTERIOR FINISH.

Belmont Door and Blind Factory, 145 Belmont Av.

Chicago Veneered Door Co., 316 Chamber of Commerce.

Peterson, C. E., 4914 Wentworth Av.

Schaller & Stafford, cor. Cherry Av. and N. Branch St.

Schick, W. F., 243-245 Wells St.

Warren, W. H., Mfg. Co., Blackhawk St. and Smith Av.

Wollinger, Clarence L., 164 La Salle St.

## IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Schreiber, E. A., 156 W. Ohio St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

H. A. Streeter, 35-41 Indiana St.

## IRON (CORRUGATED).

Allen's Cornice and Corrugating Works, 422 W. Randolph.

E. Griffiths, 1716 Wabash Av.

Miller, James A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton St.

Peter, John, 632 N. Wood St.

## IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES.

Heinemann, Louis, 568 Wells St.

Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Schreiber, E. A., 156 W. Ohio St.

The Standard Architectural Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

Streeter, H. A., 35-41 Indiana St.

The Winslow Bros. Co., 396 Carroll Av.

Hannum Fire Escape Co., 206 Illinois St.

## IRON ROOFS.

E. A. Schreiber, 156 W. Ohio St.

IRON AND STEEL BEAMS AND COLUMNS.

American Wire and Iron Works, 96-98 West Lake.

Heinemann, Louis, 568 Wells St.

Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Schreiber, E. A., 156 W. Ohio St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Standard Architectural Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Streeter, H. A., 35-41 Indiana St.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

## IRON STAIRS.

American Wire and Iron Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Hannum Fire Escape Co., 206 Illinois St.

Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Schreiber, E. A., 156 W. Ohio St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

The Standard Architectural Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Streeter, H. A., 35-41 Indiana St.

The Winslow Bros. Co., 396 Carroll Av.

## IRON WORKS (ORNAMENTAL).

American Wire and Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

Muth, Chr., 428 Blue Island Av.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

The Standard Architectural Iron Works, 181-187 Newberry Av.

Streeter, H. A., 35-41 Indiana St.

The Winslow Bros. Co., 396 Carroll Av.

## LAMPS AND LAMP PHILLARS.

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

## LATH (METAL AND WIRE).

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.

The Gilbert and Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 860 Old Colony Bldg.

The Roebling Construction Co., 171-173 Lake St.

F. P. Smith, 100 Lake St.

Sykes Steel Lath Co., 937 Monadnock Bldg.  
Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

## LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

Troy Laundry Machinery Co., 401 5th Av.

Nelson & Kroner, 44 S. Clinton.

Chicago Clothes Dryer Works, 45 S. Canal St.

## LIME.

Knickerbocker Ice Co., 145 Monroe St.

## LAWYERS.

Stern & Louer, 1420, 79 Dearborn St.

## LUMBER.

Peterson, C. E., 4914 Wentworth Av.

Rittenhouse Embree Co., 3500 Center Av.

T. Wilce Co., The, 22d and Throop Sts.

## LAMPS (ARC AND INCANDESCENT).

Central Electric Co., 264-270 Fifth Av.

Chicago Edison Co., 139 Adams St.

Mutual Electric Co., 1218 Marquette Bldg.

Newgard, Henry, 99 Washington St.

Siemens & Halske Elec. Co. of America, Monadnock Bldg.

Western Electric Co., Jefferson and Congress.

## MACHINISTS.

Cook & Chick, 253 E. Kinzie St.

Dodge Mfg. Co., 168 S. Clinton St.

## MANTELS.

Hoops & Ludwig, 10 E. Monroe.

Interior Woodworking Co., 296 Wabash Av.

Schick, W. F., 243-245 Wells St.

## MARBLE WORKERS AND DEALERS.

Caretti, J., & Co., 234 Michigan St.

Henry, Frank, 1626 Wabash Av.

Sherman & Flavin, 2507 State St.

Verd Antique Marble Co., 1245 Marquette Bldg.

Buscher & Gast, 333 N. Clark St.

## MASON CONTRACTORS.

Dameier, C. W., & Son, 95, 161 Lake St.

Gilbert, H., 232 Laun Av. (Rogers Park).

Hennessey Bros. & Evans Co., 605, 100 Washington St.

Laumist, A., 115 Dearborn St.

Mortimer, W. H., 709, 187 La Salle St.

Schluter, H. W., 1351 Marquette Bldg.

Sollitt, R. & S., 104, 149 Dearborn St.

Sproul, E. W., 312 Chamber of Commerce.

Wells, W. A. & A. E., 1014 Monadnock Bldg.

## MALT KILN FLOORS.

The Fred W. Wolf Co., 139-143 Rees St.

## MASTIC (ASPHALT).

Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

Simpson Bros. Co., Chamber of Commerce.

## METAL LATH.

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 860 Old Colony Bldg.

The Roebling Construction Co., 171-173 Lake St.

Sykes Steel Lath Co., 937 Monadnock.

## METAL FRAMES AND SASH.

Miller, Jas. A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton St.

Schuler & Mueller, 84-86 Market St.

Voigtman & Co., 131 Ontario St.

## METAL ORNAMENTS.

Friedley & Voshardt, 194-196 Mather St.

MILL WORK (SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS).

Belmont Door & Blind Co., 145 Belmont Av.

Chicago Veneered Door Co., 316 Chamber of Commerce.

Coaffler & Lang, Jr., 21st and Loomis St.

Peterson, C. E., 4914 Wentworth Av.

Schaller & Stafford Co., cor. Cherry Av. and N. Branch St.

Warren, W. H., Blackhawk St. and Smith Av.

## MINERAL WOOL.

Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co., 18-20 N. Canal St.

Stephens, D. Q. & Co., 136-140 W. Lake St.

The Illinois Fire Proof Covering Co., R. E., 78 La Salle St.

## MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT.

Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

## MIRRORS.

H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.

Rice, Jas. H., Co., 34-40 S. Water St.  
Tyler & Hippach, 88 Randolph St.

#### MIXED PAINTS.

Geo. W. Pitkin Co., 279 Clinton St.

#### MODELING.

Decorators' Supply Co., 209 S. Clinton St.

Dux, Joseph, 280 Madison St.

Schick, W. F., 243-245 Wells St.

#### MORTAR STAINS.

Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co., 301-304  
Chamber of Commerce.

#### MOSAICS.

Caretti, John, & Co., 234 Michigan Av.

Henry, Frank, 1626 Wabash Av.

Hoops & Ludwig, 10 E. Monroe.

Interior Woodworking Co., 296 Wabash Av.

Sherman & Flavin, 2507 State St.

#### NILES PATENT MORTISE LOCKS.

Chicago Hardware Co., 1120 Chamber of Com-  
merce.

#### OIL SEPARATORS.

Warren Webster & Co., 1510 Monadnock Bldg.

#### OVERHEAD PULLEYS.

Gardner Sash Balance Co., 312 First National  
Bank Bldg.

#### PAINTS.

H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.

Geo. W. Pitkin Co., 279 Clinton St.

#### PAINTS (MINERAL RUBBER).

Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

#### PAINTERS.

Almini Co., The, 107 Wabash Av.

Henry, John L., & Bro. Co., 47 Jackson Bld.

Pitkin, G. W. Co., 279 Clinton St.

Suorth, Matt. Co., 585 N. Lincoln St.

Sullivan, J. B. & Bro., 266 N. Clark St.

#### PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

Geo. W. Pitkin Co., 279 Clinton St.

#### PARQUET FLOORS.

Moore, E. B., & Co., 48-50 Randolph St.

#### PAVING.

See Cement Sidewalks.

#### PLASTERING.

M. Frederick, 614, 84 La Salle St.

#### PLASTER BOARDS.

Maekolite Fire Proofing Co., 901-902 Schiller  
Bldg.

#### PLASTERING MATERIAL.

Adamant Mfg. Co., 517 Chamber of Commerce.

Dickenson Cement Co., 931, 204 Dearborn St.

Rock Plaster Mfg. Co., 450-458 Illinois St.

#### PLASTERING LATH.

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W.  
Lake.

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., The, 153 Lake St.

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 860 Old  
Colony Bldg.

Roedling Construction Co., The, 171-173 Lake  
St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Sykes Steel Lath Co., 967 Monadnock Bldg.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

#### PLASTERERS (ORNAMENTAL).

The Decorators' Supply Co., 209-219 S. Clinton  
St.

#### PLASTIC RELIEF.

The Decorators' Supply Co., 209-219 S. Clinton  
St.

#### PIPE COVERING.

Chicago Fire Proof Covering Co., 18-20 N.  
Canal St.

Manville Covering Co., 173 Randolph.

Norton, F. J., 8 North State.

Sott, W. S. Co., 195 Lake St.

Sall Mountain Asbestos Co., 505 Chamber of  
Commerce.

Stephens, D. G., 136-140 W. Lake St.  
The Illinois Fire Proof Covering Co., r E., 78  
La Salle St.

#### PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

American Sanitary Ventilating Co., 45 Frank-  
lin St.

Rider Ericsson Engine Co., 86 Lake St.

#### PLUMBING, GAS FITTING AND SEWER- AGE.

Brown & Mortimer, 45 W. Washington St.

Byrne & Ryan, 4308 Cottage Grove Av.

Conlin, Thomas, Plumbing and Heating Co.,  
3905 Cottage Grove Av.

Dewar, D. F., 335 W. 63rd St.

Gay & Cullerton, 50-52 N. Clark.

Hanley Casey Co., 9 Adams St.

Nacey, P., Co., 319 Wabash Av.

Noble & Thumm, 292 Lincoln Av.

Rogers Park Plumbing Co., 713 Greendale Av.

#### PRISMATIC GLASS.

American Luxfer Prism Co., 372 Fulton St.

Daylight Prism Co., Manhattan Bldg.

Luminous Prism Co., 27 S. Clinton St.

#### PUMPING MACHINERY (HOT AIR).

Rider Ericsson Engine Co., 86 Lake St.

#### PUMPS.

Norton, F. J., 8 North State St.

Rider Ericsson Engine Co., 86 Lake St.

#### PULLEYS (WOOD SPLIT).

Dodge Mfg. Co., 168 S. Clinton.

#### RADIATORS.

American Radiator Co., Lake and Dearborn.

Norton, F. J., 8 North State.

Western Valve Co., 43 W. Randolph.

#### REFRIGERATORS.

Brunswick Balke-Collender Co., 263 Waba h  
Av.

Opr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 Lake St.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller, Fulton & Peoria.

#### REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY.

Barber, A. H. Mfg. Co., 229 S. Water St.

Fred W. Wolf Co., The, 139-143 Rees St.

#### REGISTERS.

The Ferrosted Co., 45 E. Lake St.

#### REGULATORS (HEAT, ETC.).

Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 111  
Dearborn.

Powers Regulator Co., The, 40 Dearborn St.

Butz & Furbeck, 92 La Salle St.

#### REVERSIBLE SASH.

Gardner Sash Balance Co., 312 First National  
Bank Bldg.

#### REVERSIBLE WINDOWS.

Dunn's Reversible Window, W. J. Dunn, 115  
Dearborn St.

#### ROCK ASPHALT.

Schillinger Bros Co., 192 N. Morgan St.

#### ROLLING PARTITIONS, ETC.

H. B. Dodge & Co., 933, 108 La Salle St.

J. Wendell Cole & Son, 911, 112 Clark St.

#### ROLLING STEEL DOORS AND PARTI- TIONS.

(Kinnear's patent.)

J. Wendell Cole & Son, 911, 112 Clark St.

#### ROOFING (GRAVEL).

Illinois Roofing & Supply Co., 73 N. Ashland Av.

Powell, M. W., Co., 926-927 Marquette Bldg.

Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

E. Griffith, 1716 Wabash Av.

#### ROOF COPING.

Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Co., 301-304  
Chamber of Commerce.

Cladon Terra Cotta Co. (Ltd.), 1901-1902, 204  
Dearborn St.

North Western Terra Cotta Co., 1118 Rookery  
Bldg.

#### ROOFING TILES.

The Cladon Terra Cotta Co. (Ltd.), Henry S.  
Harris, vice president and Western man-  
ager, 1101-1102, 204 Dearborn St.

#### ROOFING PAINTS.

Manville Covering Co., 173 Randolph St.

**ROOFING (TIN, SLATE, TILE AND METAL.)**

Allen's Cornice and Corrugating Works, 422 W. Randolph.  
Griffith, E., 1716 Wabash Av.  
Miller, James A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton St.  
Peter, John, 632 N. Wood St.

**RUBBER TILING.**

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co., 196 Lake St.

**SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.**

Belmont Door and Blind Factory, 115 W. Belmont Av.  
Chicago Veneered Door Co., 316 Chamber of Commerce.  
Coalbier & Lang, Jr., 21st and Loomis St.  
Peterson, C. E., 1914 Wentworth Av.  
Schaller & Stabford Co., cor. Cherry Av. and N. Branch St.  
Warren, W. H., Blackhawk St. and Smith Av.

**SANITARY PLUMBING FIXTURES.**

American Sanitary Ventilating Co., 45 Franklin St.

**SASH LOCKS.**

Gardner Sash Balance Co., 312 First National Bank Bldg.

**SAND.**

Knickerbocker Ice Co., 115 Monroe St.,

**SASH PULLEYS.**

Gardner Sash Balance Co., 312 First National Bank Bldg.

**SCAGLIOLA.**

Frank Henry, 1626 Wabash Av.

**SEWER PIPE.**

N. A. Williams Co., 219 Washington St.

**SCREENS (DOOR AND WINDOW).**

H. B. Dodge & Co., 933, 108 La Salle St.

**SCREENS (SAND AND GRAVEL).**

The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

**SHINGLE STAINS.**

Cabot, Samuel, 215 Dearborn St.  
Mayville Covering Co., 173 Randolph St.  
Sall Mountain Asbestos Co., 505 Chamber of Commerce.

**SHEATHING PAPER (QUILT).**

Samuel Cabot, 215 Dearborn St.

**SHAFTING AND BEARINGS.**

Dodge Mfg. Co., 168 S. Clinton St.

**SHUTTERS (STEEL SELF-COLLING).**

H. B. Dodge & Co., 933, 108 La Salle St.

J. Wendell Cole & Son, 911, 112 Clark St.

**SIDEWALKS.**

See Cement Sidewalks.

**SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

American Luxfer Prism Co., 372 Fulton St.

Brown Bros. Mfg. Co., Jackson & Clinton.

Schreiber, E. A., 156 W. Ohio St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Stamsen & Blome, 79 Dearborn St.

**SKYLIGHTS.**

Allen's Cornice and Corrugated Iron Works, 422-424 W. Randolph.

Griffith, E., 1716 Wabash Av.

Miller, James A., & Bro., 129-131 S. Clinton.

Richards & Kelly Mfg. Co., 389 23d St.

Voigtmann, F., 129-131 N. Franklin.

**SIGNS (AWNINGS, TENTS).**

Murray & Co., 333 S. Canal St.

**SMOKELESS FURNACES.**

Murphy Iron Works, 1102, 215 Dearborn St.

**SPRING HINGES.**

Niles Mfg. Co., 13 S. Canal St.

**STILLS.**

O. H. Jewell Filter Co., 40 W. Quincy.

**STABLE FIXTURES.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

**STEAM FITTERS AND MACHINISTS.**

(See hot water and steam heating.)

**STEAM HEATING.**

(See hot water heating.)

**STEEL BEAMS AND COLUMNS.**

(See iron beams and columns.)

**STEAM GENERATORS.**

S. Wilks Mfg. Co., 53 S. Clinton St.

**STACK LINING.**

Chicago Retort and Fire Brick Co., 151 Clark St.

**STAND PIPES.**

Hammill Fire Escape Co., 206 Illinois St.

**STONE CARVING.**

Joseph Dux, 280 Madison St.

**STUCCO.**

Knickerbocker Ice Co., 145 Monroe St.

**STATUARY (METAL).**

American Wire and Iron Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Friedley Voshardt Co., 194-196 Mather St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

**SURVEYORS (CITY AND COUNTY).**

Cothroll, Wm., 206, 112 Clark St.

Greeley, Howard, Co., 822, 112 Clark St.

**STOKERS.**

Murphy Iron Works, 1102, 215 Dearborn St.

**SWINGING WINDOWS.**

The Window Swinging Co., Tho. Hawkes, president, Monadnock Bldg.

**TANK HEATERS.**

Model Heating Co., 50 S. Canal St.

**TANKS (IRON AND STEEL).**

Otto Gas Engine Works, The, 360 Dearborn St.

Wilks, S., Mfg. Co., 53 S. Clinton St.

Kewanee Boiler Co., 111 E. Lake St.

Kroeschell Bros. Co., 55 Erie St.

**TELEPHONES.**

Chicago Telephone Co., 203 Washington St.

**TENTS (AWNINGS, SIGNS).**

Murray & Co., 333 S. Canal St.

**TEMPERATURE REGULATION.**

Butz & Furbeck, 92 La Salle St.

Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 411 Dearborn St.

Powers Regulator Co., The, 40 Dearborn St.

**TERRA COTTA.**

The North Western Terra Cotta Co., 1118 Rookery Bldg.

**THERMOSTATS.**

Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 411 Dearborn St.

Powers Regulator Co., The, 40 Dearborn St.

Butz & Furbeck, 92 La Salle St.

**TILES (CERAMIC, ETC.).**

Henry Frank, 1626 Wabash Av.

Hoops & Ludwig, 10 E. Monroe.

Interior Woodworking Co., 296 Wabash Av.

**TOOLS.**

Clark, J. H., Lake St.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 Lake St.

Stebbins, S. J., 74 Van Buren St.

**TOWER CLOCKS.**

Johnson Temperature Controlling Co., 411 Dearborn St.

**TYPEWRITERS.**

Chicago Writing Machine Co., 94-96 Wendell St.

**TRINALS (VENTILATED).**

American Sanitary Ventilating Co., 45 Franklin St.

**VALVES (CHECK).**

Western Valve Co., 43 W. Randolph.

**VALVES (GLOBE).**

Western Valve Co., 43 W. Randolph.

**VALVES (GATE, WITH RENEWABLE ASBESTOS SEATS).**

Western Valve Co., 43 W. Randolph.

**VALVES (RADIATOR, WITH RENEWABLE ASBESTOS DISKS).**

Western Valve Co., 43 W. Randolph.

**VARNISHES.**

H. M. Hooker Co., 59 W. Randolph St.

Murphy Varnish Co., 22nd and Dearborn.

Pratt & Lambert, 370 26th St.

Standard Varnish Works, 2520 Dearborn St.

**VASES.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

**VAULT COVERS.**

Stanssen & Blome, 79 Dearborn St.

**VENETIAN BLINDS.**

H. B. Dodge & Co., 933, 108 La Salle St.

**VENTILATORS.**

American Sanitary Ventilating Co., 45 Franklin St.

Butz & Burbeck, 92 La Salle St.

The Ferrosteel Co., 45 E. Lake St.

Miller, Jas. A., & Bro., 129-131 S. Clinton.

**VENTILATING APPARATUS.**

Central Electric Co., 264-270 Fifth Av.

Newgard, Henry, 99 Washington St.

Chicago Edison Co., 264-270 Fifth Av.

Mutual Electric Co., 1218 Marquette Bldg.

Siemens Halske Elec. Co. of America, Monadnock Bldg.

Western Electric Co., Jefferson and Congress.

**VENTILATION.**

American Warming and Ventilating Co., 433 Wabash Av.

Dixon, Geo. E., 66 W. Monroe.

Hanley Casey Co., 9 Adams St.

Kroeschell Bros. Co., 55 Erie St.

Pope, W. A., 131-133 Fifth Av.

Thomas & Smith, 15 N. Canal St.

**WALL COPING.**

Garden City Sand Co., 1201, 188 Madison St.

Williams, N. A., Co., 219 Washington St.

**WALL PAPER.**

Almini Co., The, 107 Wabash Av.

Galvin & Davis, 1448 W. Madison.

Maxwell, J. F., 709 Greenleaf Av., Rogers Park.

McCarthy, J. G., Co., 262-264 Washington Bd.

Nelson, J. L., & Bro., 47 Jackson Bd.

Snerth, Matt., Co., 585 N. Lincoln St.

Sullivan, J. B., & Bro., 266 N. Clark St.

**WALL PLASTER.**

Adamant Mfg. Co., 517 Chamber of Commerce.

Dickenson Cement Co., 931, 204 Dearborn St.

Rock Plaster Mfg. Co., The, 450-458 Illinois St.

**WATER CLOSETS (VENTILATED).**

American Sanitary Ventilating Co., 45 Franklin St.

**WATER LIFTS.**

The Cleveland Faucet Co., 92 Franklin St., and Cleveland, Ohio.

**WATER METERS.**

National Meter Co., 318 Dearborn St.

**WATER FILTERS.**

O. H. Jewell Filter Co., 40 W. Quincy

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O. H. Jewell Filter Co., 40 W. Quincy St.

**WATER SUPPLY.**

The Otto Gas Engine Works, 360 Dearborn St.

**WEATHER STRIPS.**

E. B. Moore & Co., 48-50 Randolph St.

**WINDOWS.**

Dunn Reversible Window, W. J. Dunn, 115 Dearborn.

**WINDOW BALCONIES.**

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., 50 State St.

Hammill Fire Escape Co., 206 Illinois St.

**WINDOWS (REVERSIBLE).**

Dunn Reversible Window, W. J. Dunn, 115 Dearborn St.

**WINDOW SWINGING.**

The Window Swinging Co., Thos. Hawkes, president, Monadnock Bldg.

**WINDOWS (WIRE GLASS).**

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Voigtmann & Co., 131 Ontario.

**WIRE CLOTH.**

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

**WIRE GOODS.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Booth, John, 119 Lake St.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

Roebbling Construction Co., 171 Lake St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

**WIRE LATH.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., 137 Lake St.

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake St.

North Western Expanded Metal Co., 860 Old Colony Bldg.

Roebbling Construction Co., 171 Lake St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

**WIRE GLASS.**

Allen's Cornice and Corrugating Works, 422 W. Randolph.

American Wire and Iron Works, 96-98 W. Lake St.

Griffith, E., 1716 Wabash Av.

Miller, Jas. A., & Bro., 129 S. Clinton.

Peter, John, 632 N. Wood.

Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., 452 Wabash Av.

Rice, Jas. H., Co., 34-40 S. Water St.

Smith, F. P., 100 Lake St.

Tyler & Hippach, 88 Randolph.

Voigtmann & Co., 131 Ontario.

**WIRE FENCE AND RAILINGS.**

American Iron and Wire Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

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Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., 153 Lake.

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Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

**WIRE WORKS.**

American Wire and Iron Works, 96-98 W. Lake.

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Voss, Frederick, 617 Austin Av.

**WRITING MACHINES.**

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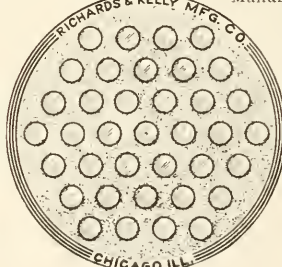
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# APPENDIX.

## RAILROAD TERMINAL STATIONS OF CHICAGO. WITH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PURCHASING AGENTS.

### NORTHWESTERN, WELLS AND KINZIE.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R., Chas. Hayward, Chicago.

### CENTRAL STATION, PARK ROW.

Illinois Central R. R., C. A. Beck, Chicago; Michigan Central R. R., J. R. Dutton, Detroit, Mich.; Chicago & West Michigan Ry., R. Wallace, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. (Big Four Route), Geo. Tozzer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### DEARBORN STATION, POLK STREET.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., W. E. Hodges, Chicago; Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., C. C. Nash, Chicago; Grand Trunk System, A. Butze, Montreal, Canada; Chicago & Erie R. R., E. B. Sheffer, Chicago; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. (Monon Route), R. E. Taylor, Chicago; Wabash R. R., H. H. Wellman, St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R., G. J. Schappert, Chicago.

### GRAND CENTRAL STATION, HARRISON STREET.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R., E. H. Bankard, Baltimore, Md.; Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R., W. B. Maillette, Chicago; Wisconsin Central Lines, John A. Whaling, Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago Great Western Ry., A. D. Ward, St. Paul, Minn.

### VAN BUREN STREET STATION, VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., C. B. Couch, Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry., F. A. Marsh, Chicago; New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., M. M. Rodgers, Cleveland, Ohio.

### UNION STATION, CANAL AND WEST MADISON STREETS.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, H. O. Hukill, Pittsburg, Pa.; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago; Burlington & Quincy R. R., chief engineer, E. J. Blake, Chicago; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, chief engineer, D. J. Whittemore, Chicago; Chicago & Alton R. R., A. V. Hartwell, Chicago.

### ADDITION TO LIST OF ARCHITECTS.

The Illinois Board of Examiners of Architects has granted certificates of license to nine of the sixteen applicants who took the examination at the University of Illinois on June 20, 21 and 22. Following are the names of the successful candidates, in the order of their standing in the examination, the marks of the two first named having been the same: William K. Fellows, 1733 Marquette building, Chicago; Alfred W. Rea, Danville, Ill.; August C. Willmanns, 264 Sheffield avenue, Chicago; Mark H. Whitmeyer, Danville, Ill.; John L. Hamilton, 4205 Prairie avenue, Chicago; Edwin B. Clark, 1727 Wrightwood avenue, Chicago; Wallace D. Teeple, Marengo, Ill.; Chauncey D. Hellick, 203 Washington street, Chicago; Isidore Cohen, 4349 Champlain avenue, Chicago. The board at its last meeting adopted an amendment to their standing rule 6 (which gives the board the option of granting license upon the submission of exhibits without examination), by adding the following sentence: "This rule to apply only to architects of acknowledged high standing, who are known by reputation to members of the board, and who have practiced the profession exclusively for the last five years."

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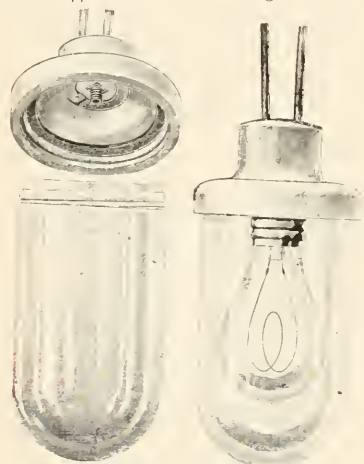


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